

Vol. 28

The NORWEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Stanley Rackham Mar 13
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 14

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



Happy Christmas, thrice winner at Winnipeg Fairs.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

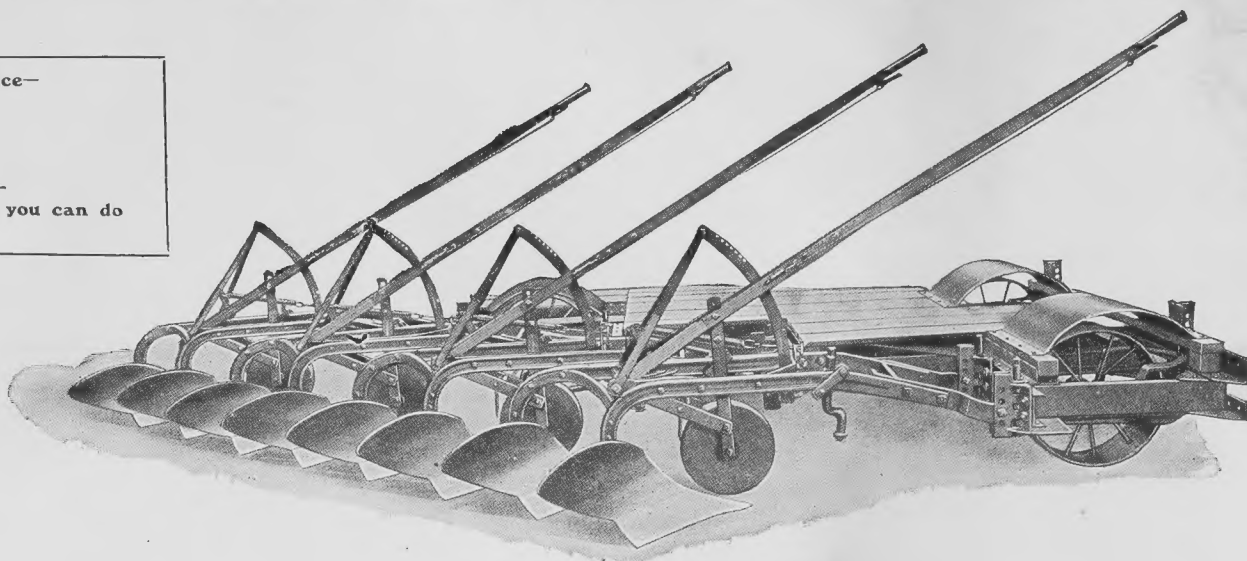
Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

JULY 20, 1909.

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The Great Strength—
The Light Draft—
Small Cost for Repairs—
Number of Men Required—
The High Class of Work you can do with it.



THIS IS THE GANG FOR YOUR ENGINE

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Beam Construction Arched beams are used on all our Engine Gangs, giving more clearance, and being constructed along correct lines out of the

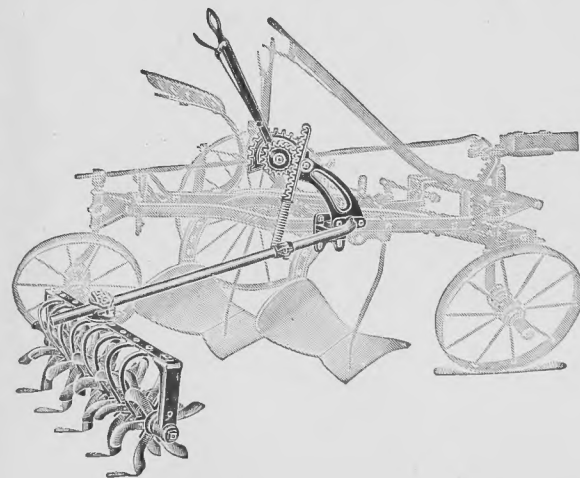
best materials obtainable, and properly braced, the arch beam is superior to the straight beam and standard construction. "We have used both kinds" and have adopted the arch beam construction.

Screw Adjustment to Clevis Plows can be leveled up, or depth of plowing changed, while at work, "no need of stopping engine." No nuts to loosen, no set screws to adjust. Simply place a wrench on the square end of the screw and give as many turns as may be necessary.

One man can handle this gang and fire the engine. The most successful engine gang built. You can't afford to miss making a personal examination of the John Deere Big Engine Gang. It is the most economical gang from every standpoint.

A Full Account of Motor and Plowing Competition at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs will appear in next issue.

THE Kramer Rotary Harrow Attachment



Nothing like it for good work. It gives you the REAL seed-bed. Other attachments simply pack the ground for an inch or two. The Kramer Rotary pulverizes to the full depth of the furrow. Note the blades which cut, stir and pulverize clods, giving you a loose top blanket instead of a compact blanket.

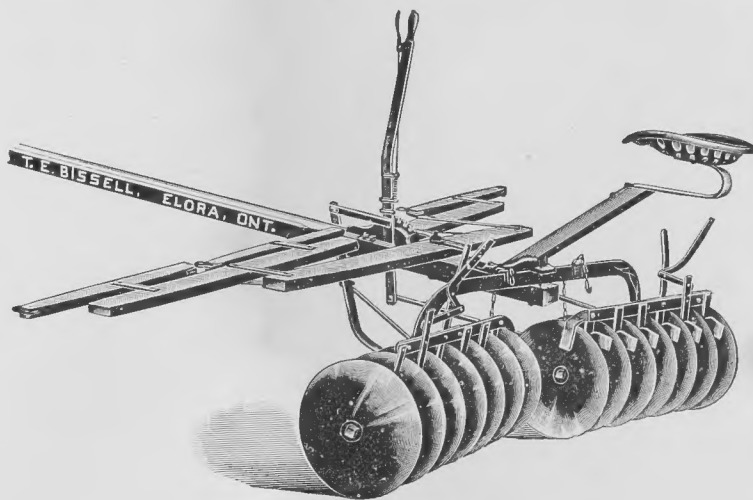
Harrow While You Plow

Save all the time and labor of harrowing. The Kramer Attachment fits any sulky or gang, and there's but little more if any draft on the team. The only time to pulverise perfectly is right after the plow. The top dust-mulch keeps the moisture in the ground for quick starting of seed. Try the Kramer on your fall plowing. Recommended by all the Experiment Stations. Write for free book, giving particulars, to

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THE Disc that Farmers want. Some good features are—CORRECT BALANCE—Stays down at its work, does not buckle, bind and hump up in the center.

Shape of Disc—Cuts, turns and stirs the soil, where others only scrape the ground.

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Ease on Horses' Necks—The HITCH is well back, the seat projects at the rear of frame; no weight on necks.

There is but one Genuine Bissell Disc Harrow, see that the name T. E. Bissell is stenciled on Harrows.

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Not one but a score of Fruit Experts and responsible Government Authorities from the WASHINGTON and OREGON STATES, as well as OUR OWN DOMINION Officials have declared that the

Similkameen Valley

offers the FINEST SOIL, and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS under which to raise the highest grade fruit that can be grown in a sub-tropical Country, from the

HARDIEST APPLE,

to the most delicate strain of

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are to be found as they will be met with at no other point of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Our territory represents the richest of bench property and bottom land, all ready for the plow. NO EXPENSIVE CLEARINGS OF TIMBER, and we have the very choicest of improved fruit lands property to select from. The very best

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CALGARY ALTA.

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APPRECIATION FROM KANSAS

How's this? It's from Kansas, and all you who have studied the agriculture of North America know that they're "some punkins" down in Kansas. Read it :

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
F. D. Coburn, Secretary

Capitol Buildings, Topeka,
July 13th, 1909

Editor, *Nor'-West Farmer*

Say, your issue of July 5th is a crackerjack—
a whole cyclopedia at once!

I congratulate your readers.

Cordially,

F. D. Coburn.

Secretary Coburn knows a good thing when he sees it.

Other folks—especially those who are not yet subscribers to this paper—should seize a good thing when they know it.

A GREAT CONTEST.

The distinguishing feature of Winnipeg's Industrial Show of 1909 — whether in its severely utilitarian aspect or from the point of view of general interest—was the competitive work of motor machinery specially adapted to agricultural purposes.

Four classes of engines were under test. Three of these represented gas motors; (A) under 20 h.p.; (B) over 20 and under 25 h.p.; (C) over 25 horse power to any limit. The fourth class (D) was for steam power machines. Twenty engines competed, of which number 16 were the product of American makers, one Canadian, and three were of English make.

A contemporary has said of this contest that it was "the most elaborate of its kind ever held in the world". That is probably the truth, and with the exception of a similar event which came off at Winnipeg last year, it certainly holds that unique record on this continent at all events.

Space is not available so near the date of publication of the present issue to do justice in detail to this event, and especially to the excellent photographs obtained by the *Nor'-West Farmer*. This will form the subject of an exhaustive article in our August 5th number and in view of the extreme importance of the event to our enterprising farmer friends, it is possible that many of them may desire extra copies to send abroad. If so will they kindly address us in good time.

Briefly: the honors fell to the International Harvester Company, of America, in the case of classes A and B, the Avery Company, and Marshall, Sons & Co., of Gloucester, Eng. taking second and third places respectively in class A while the Russell Company took second in class B. In class C the Kinnard-Haines Company, of America, took first position, Marshall Sons & Co. second. The awards in the steam traction contest fell to the J. I. Case Company, first; Russell & Company, second; The Avery Company, third and M. Rumley & Co. fourth place.

Business Men ! Professional Men !

The Ideal Home FOR Wearied Workers

We invite you to the finest retreat in the gift of Nature for jaded nerves and toil-worn tissue. "THE GEM OF THE CASCADES;" "HEAVEN'S OWN VALE OF REST"—have been given without one word of poetic licence to the

Similkameen Valley

Our quotations are NOT THE EXPRESSIONS OF CASUAL VISITORS, but the affirmations of men and women who have come to it to recuperate. They have made money by honest toil and have

COME HERE TO ENJOY

it, and calmly spend their

LIFE'S EVENTIDE QUIETLY

and at peace with all mankind. They would not barter

KEREMEOS

for any other spot whatever its allurements, and they are SEEKING for DESIREABLE NEIGHBORS. As a health resort, the physical advantages of this secluded glen with its splendid BATTLEMENTS OF SNOW-TIPPED MOUNTAIN RANGES are unsurpassed in Canada. The air is uniformly dry and salubrious. Cool evenings in Summer, and the

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If you are going to the Seattle Exposition, write for our illustrated booklet, and don't start out till you have heard from us.

We will meet you at Sicamous, and personally conduct you over the

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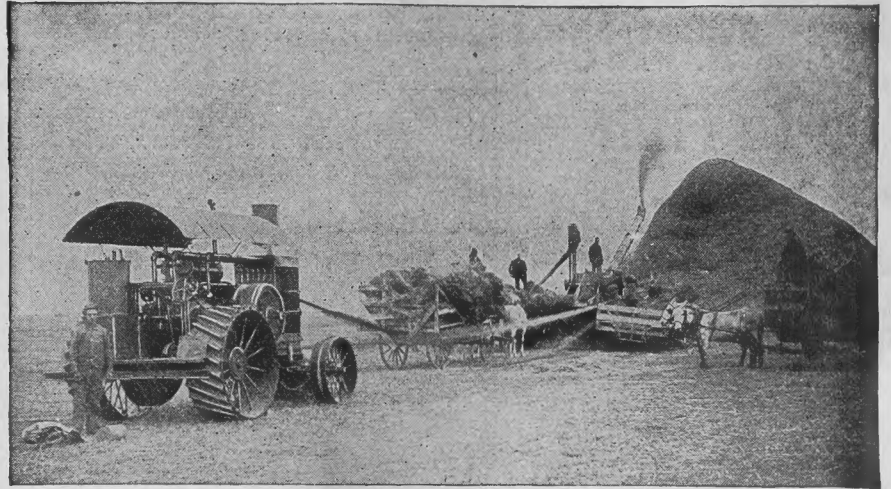
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and KEREMEOS, B.C.

Farming With a Hart-Parr Oil-Cooled Gasoline Kerosine Tractor

IS AN ASSURANCE OF ECONOMY

The number sold and giving absolute satisfaction is the assurance in itself. There is one in your district—if you don't know the owner, ask us. When you learn who he is—we know he will recommend A HART-PARR TRACTOR in preference to all other makes and kinds of power



In the purchasing of expensive machinery do not experiment. Buy the one that has the reputation of doing work a little better than anything else in its class, in traction engines.

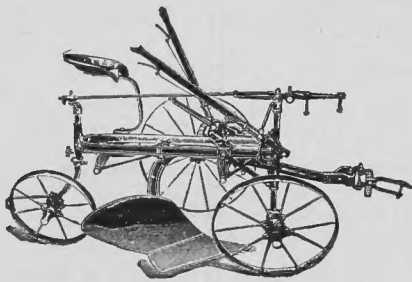
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You get simplicity. Not a superfluous part in the Plow. Easily operated by a boy.

You get durability. Owing to the strength of the parts, the Plow will wear longer, therefore you get better value.

You get reputation. Fifty years of plow making are behind the "New Eclipse," and the factory has always "known how." Can anyone offer you more?

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Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

THE STEWART-NELSON CO., LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS, WINNIPEG.

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Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

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Will save its cost in one Season.

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

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For loading cars and filling granaries—it can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine.



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Write for prices and terms. Agents wanted.

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THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

142 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG

The Nor'-West Farmer The Best Medium for Advertising

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE

NOR-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

VOL. 23 No. 13
WHOLE NO. 464

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 20, 1909.

\$1 a Year
in advance

Winnipeg Exhibition.

For a good many years Winnipeg has held a proud place among the cities of the New World as having among its institutions a successful annual exhibition. It has held its 1909 exhibition, and the reputation of past years has not been lost. Rather, another success has been scored, and the pathway better prepared for the holding of the world's fair which the people of the Prairie City are fondly hoping to see within

once this year was larger than it was a year ago.

Another point upon which Winnipeg is year by year improving its reputation is in regard to the way in which it can look after a crowd. The hotels are large and reasonable in rates, and, besides this, the accommodation in private houses is so plentiful and fair as to cost that the public are well housed and otherwise cared for. This combined with the

year to year, and these and the street car service are now fairly satisfactory. Of course, the location of the grounds is bad, and when a heavy rain comes on the visitors are very apt to carry away with them too many tangible reminders of the constancy and companionability of Winnipeg mud.

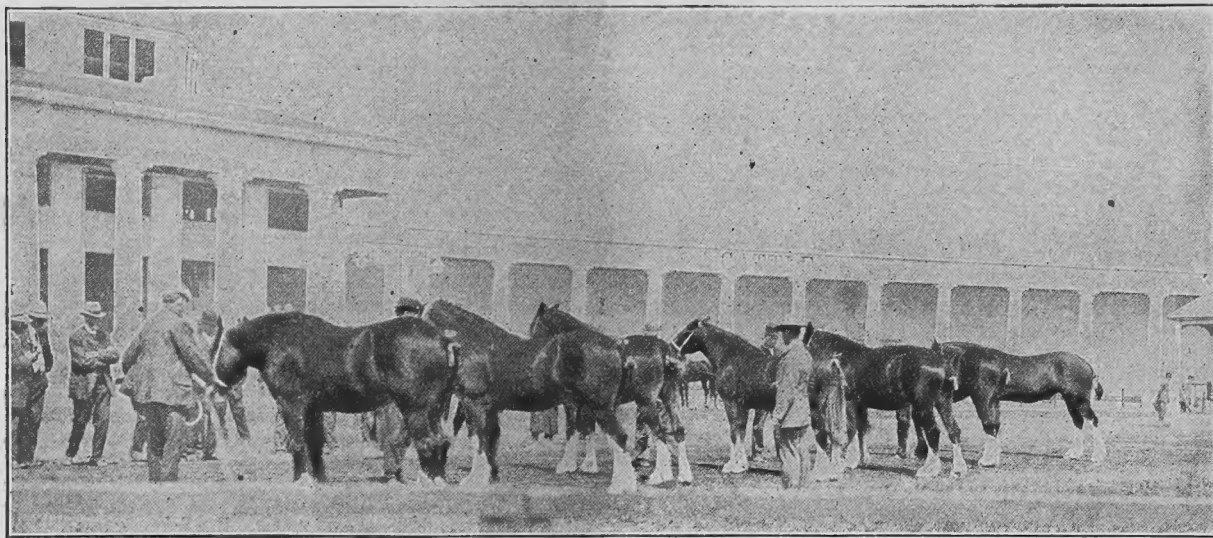
In most departments there was a first class fair this year, as good as, or better, than ever before. Some of the live stock classes were light, but the manufactures and arts sections were very good. In heavy farm machinery, for instance, the exhibit was really wonderful, and it is just a question if in this class any

value at half the money, and some of them quite out of keeping with the dignity and ideals that should possess an exhibition management that claims to be as big as the one at Winnipeg. What rightful place "Oriental dancing girls" and the like have at an exhibition of this sort we have yet to learn, and we propose to stand for better ideals in the conduct of fairs as long as the need for such a campaign is as evident as it seems to be at present.

HORSES.

There was something of a tumble down this year in number of horses present, but it cannot be said that there was any deterioration in quality or any lack of interest in this feature of the fair. Indeed, in the more fancy classes for light horses there was probably a good many thousand dollars more in value upon the grounds than ever before. The shortage came most conspicuously in the Clyde classes, and here in sections which attracted a good deal of attention. For this reason it seemed, even more than was really true, as though the horse section was falling upon evil days. But if anyone was inclined to feel pessimistic he had a good deal to cheer him up, because before he got through all the long stables in which the horses were kept he found a great many choice representatives of all our best breeds, and in one breed at least, the Percheron, the best aggregation that ever were shown in Winnipeg; probably in Western Canada. Besides this, there is a very encouraging feature even in connection with the Clydesdale exhibit. This is the large proportion of western bred stuff of high quality which is showing up from year to year. With such comparatively new men as McKirdy, Foster, Martin, Hodgson, Allison, Hardy, Gibb, etc., coming on with high class horses of their own raising, the future looks exceedingly bright.

Prof. Carlyle, of Colorado, who judged the Clydesdales last year, adjudicated in the same ring this year; Prof. W. J. Rutherford, of Regina, did the same service among the



Judging Two Year Old Clydesdale Fillies at the Winnipeg Industrial.

their walls in the year 1912.

The weather was patchy. A few years ago the mercury used regularly to put in double time keeping its record of the geniality of Old Sol during the holding of Winnipeg fair. Indeed, western jokesmiths have sometimes been guilty of dividing our year into two seasons, namely, winter and Winnipeg fair week, thus throwing the time of the Industrial Exhibition into relief as the period when, more than at any other time, we had summer for sure. This, of course, was a wicked libel on our climate, but there was reason for some differentiation. This year we had just plain summer weather, with no extreme heat, but a good deal of rain for the first half. This interfered with the programme, but not greatly, and as such ideal weather marked the latter end of the week the success of the fair was not disturbed.

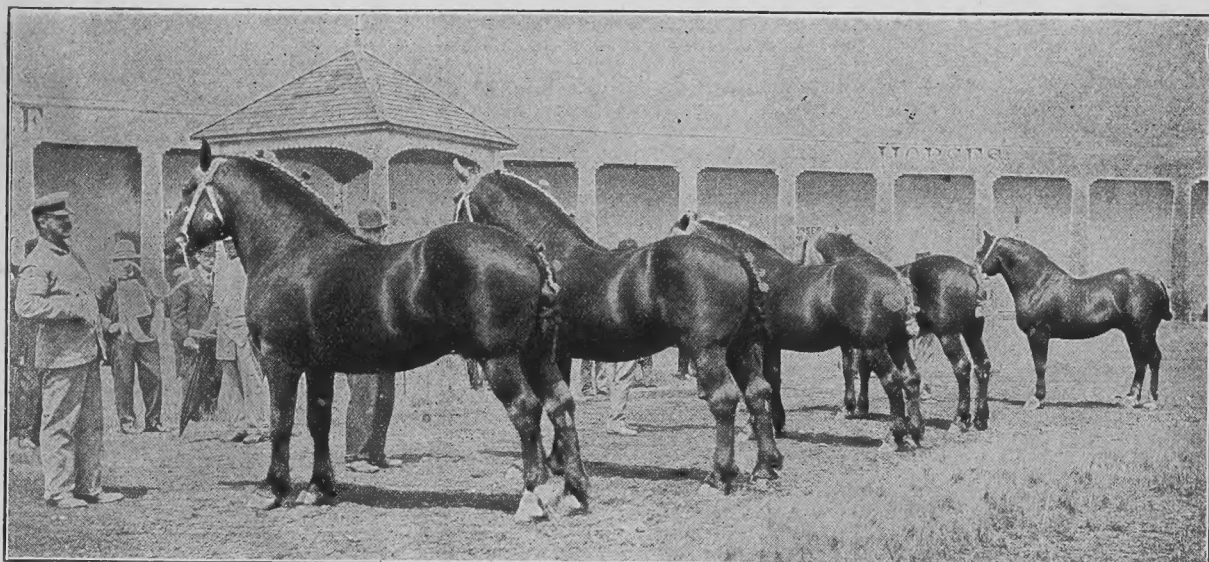
There is one point upon which the people of other places might take a pointer from Winnipeg. That is in regard to the way in which the local people support the fair by their attendance. Among Winnipeggers it is regarded almost as a moral obligation to go to the exhibition, and as there are now a few thousand people living in the burg they help a good deal in swelling the crowd. Of course the excursion trains bring in a big share of the people, but the other helps wonderfully. The attend-

special attractions held out by the big business houses to those who wish to do shopping, all helps to bring crowds into the city.

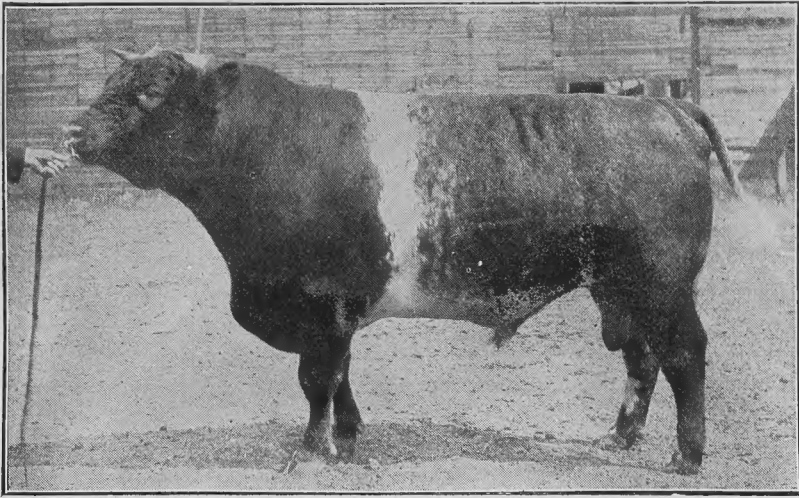
Then, too, considering the size of the fair, the management is very satisfactory to the exhibitors. The accommodations for exhibits and appointments generally all over the grounds have been improved from

other exhibition in North America can claim precedence over Winnipeg. This is indicative of what manufacturers think of the future of farming operations in Western Canada.

The grand stand performance was of the usual high quality, and the entertainment feature was made very prominent. Side shows were not lacking—some of them possibly fair



Group of five Percheron Stallions shown at Winnipeg Fair by Ellison & Sons, La Moure N. D. Winners of two firsts as a group, besides individual awards.



Topsman's Duke, 7; Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg Exhibition. Owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Shires and Percherons; Thos. Ferris, of Windsor, Ont., dealt with the Standard-breds, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds; and Dr. Greenside, of New York, judged ponies and the fancy classes.

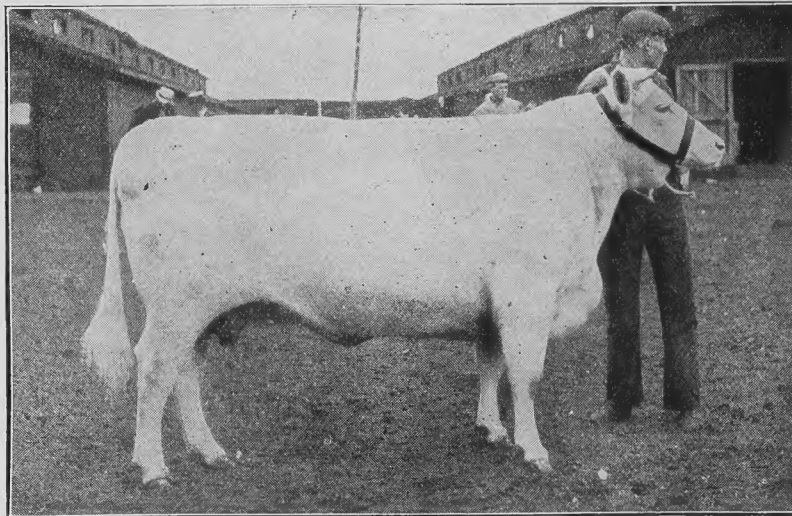
CLYDESDALES.

As we have already intimated, the bonnie Scotch breed fell back in numbers from former years. To those who remember a line up of some eight or ten of the best Clyde stallions, for instance, competing for the honors in the aged class, it looked rather tame to see the contest come down to three individuals. But if anyone wanted to see Clydesdale type truly exemplified he need feel no disappointment. The three horses shown were Lord Ardwell, the well known five-year old from Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm at East Selkirk; Vigorous, owned by the Pomeroy Syndicate, and shown by Andrew Graham; and Lord Mac, owned by J. B. Hogate, Brandon. These three are all well known horses and all imported. Lord Ardwell, which was awarded the first place, is so well known that an extended reference to him is needless. He has scale and quality combined, moves well, and is a smooth horse throughout. Indeed, it is not too much to repeat the words of the judge and say that he is good enough to go into any Clydesdale company anywhere. At the same time he had a very close shave when he came up against Vigorous as a competitor. This horse has not often appeared in a western ring but he has a reputation as a prize winner antedating his coming to this country, and his sun has not yet set. He is just a year the senior of Lord Ardwell, and he has never before been seen in a western ring in the bloom in which he appeared this time. We mean it as no criticism of the judge or the horse which he placed first when we say that we feel that many another good Clyde judge would have reversed the order between these two just as they stood that day. Vigorous has rather the advantage in depth of ribbing, he has a very stylish head, he goes well, and he has a fair amount of substance. But Prof. Carlyle likes size—he said so—and his decisions were consistent with his ideal. Perhaps this influenced him in this class. It is also fair to remark that Lord Ardwell has often shown as well as he did here, and that Vigorous was doing himself proud that day. Lord Mac, Hogate's eight-year old, has size, first class drafty type and much quality, and was a strong third.

There were four three-year old stallions, all very good, although nothing really sensational in the lot. R. E. Foster, Melita, won first on British Cheer, a colt bred by James McKirdy, Napinka, and sired by Revelanta, while John Graham, of Carberry, was second, third and fourth on Count Everest by Sir Everest, Ulysses and Saturn, both imported and both by Hiawatha Godolpin.

The same number of two-year olds appeared. James McKirdy, of Napinka, got first on Evergrand, by

Everlasting. This is a quality horse and promises to develop into something quite up to the mark. A. Hodgson, Roland, won second on Prince Policy, a well filled out, good horse by the imported horse Fiscal Policy. McKirdy was third with King's Own, sired by Show King and bred by the exhibitor, and R. E.



Spicy's Lady, Grand Champion Shorthorn Female at Winnipeg Exhibition. Owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne.

Foster, Melita, was fourth with Confederation.

The yearlings were a first class lot all through. J. E. Martin, of Condie, Sask., who is pretty much a beginner, got to the top with Baron's Headlight, one of his own breeding. This is likely to be a coming horse. He is smooth and yet big and stylish. Rather a more finished appearing colt—perhaps a little too finished for a yearling—was put second. This is Royal Shapely, by Lord Shapely, shown by Carruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie. Andrew Allison, Roland, got third with Baron's Boy, and Wellington Hardy, of the same place, fourth on Baron Vigorous, one of the get of Vigorous.

Instead of the long string of brood mares of former years, there were only three. R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., captured the red ribbon with Baron's Sunbeam, a four-year old by that good old stock horse, Baron's Gem. Baron's Sunbeam is not a very large mare, nor was she in high form, but she is a choice one and she is making a big success of raising a good foal. Matt Gibb, of Morden, went into second place with the imported mare, Miss Dee, bred by Lord Polworth, second here a year ago. She is a big, breedy looking mare and a good show animal as well. We cannot have too many like her. Grace of Allonby, five years old, won a good third for J. B. Jickling, Carman.

The yeld mares were also a really good lot throughout. Taber was again first, this time with the six-year old Belle Rose, a very big heavy, low set, good quality mare, with the very best of feet and legs. G. C. Porterfield, Brandon, was put

second with his imported mare, Flossend Princess. This mare moves beautifully and was shown in great bloom, but lacks a little in the dinner basket. Taber was third with Baron's Lassie, and Jickling fourth with Red Clover, a good one that moved smart and straight.

Taber had it all his own way in three-year old fillies with his imported Queen of the Waves, an excellent individual any way you like to look at her.

The largest bunch yet came out in the two-year old filly class, and the evenness and quality right through promises very well for the future of Clydesdale breeding in the West, because these were a lot of home bred youngsters. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, was put at the top with Cherry 7, by Pride of Glasnick. This is a big, well developed filly, and we think she rightly belonged here although beaten at Portage show by one or two that here went further down the line. R. E. Foster, Melita, was second with Modesty; Taber third with Miss Gem of Hillcrest; Carruth & Brown, Portage, fourth with Bonnie Jean; and James McCartney, Longburn, with Lady Shapely.

There were five good yearling fillies. McKirdy got first on Show Queen, by Show King; John Wish-

Taber was first, Gibb second and Jickling third in foals.

For three animals the produce of one sire, Taber was first, Wishart second. Mare and two of her progeny, Gibb.

Lord Ardwell was awarded first place as best Clydesdale stallion any age, open to all, and Taber's Queen of the Waves first and Gibb's Miss Dee second in the mare or filly class.

In Canadian bred stuff Martin's yearling colt was first as stallion any age and Taber's Belle Rose first as mare or filly any age.

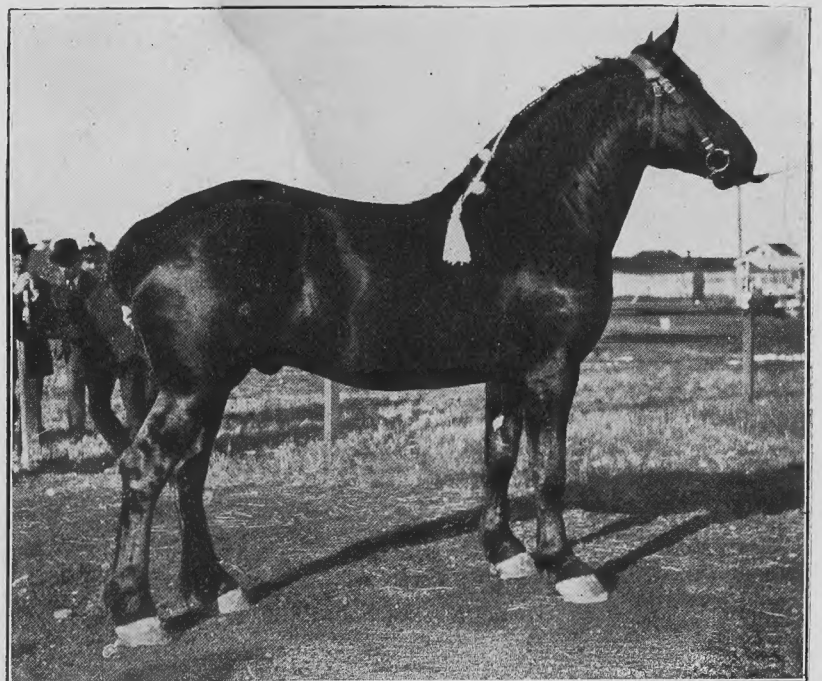
McKirdy won first in the class for best three colts, either sex, not over two years old, get of one sire. The winners were by Show King and won over a group of the siring of Lord Shapely.

SHIRES.

We cannot display more than a modified enthusiasm over the showing made by the grand old English breed. That it is a grand old breed there can be no dispute, but while our Canadian Clydesdale men may have erred in many instances in forgetting substance in their search for quality, the Shire men have gone to the other extreme, and to the Canadian fair going public which has been educated up to an appreciation of clean bone and soft feather, the representatives of the Shire breed that we have been accustomed to see in Western Canada have very seldom appealed. But we do not wish to appear to be too hard on the Shire men. Some pretty fair animals were brought out, and foundations have been laid upon which, we will hope, will be built much future success for the Shire breed may yet find a good place in this country in the way of adding size to our extreme drafters.

In stallions three years or over, P. B. Ross, of Grenfell, got the first place with Hazletong Albert, a heavy horse of about the typical Shire conformation. This horse has been recently imported, and we understand that he was winner of first place in a class of 68 at Islington, London, England. He has scale, strength of muscle and pretty fair action. Second honors fell to Admiral Schley 3rd, a nine-year old stallion shown by Ellison & Sons, of La Moure, North Dakota, while third place went to Handsome Prince, a three-year old son of that quality Shire horse, Claughton Advance, formerly well known in our western show rings. Handsome Prince, as was his dad, is the property of John Stott, Oak Lake. The only other stallion class was the two-year olds, in which D. Smith, of Gladstone, won second

art, Portage, was second with Shapely Maid; Matt Gibb was third with Marchioness of Dee; and Carruth and Brown fourth with Lady Primrose. Every one of these were bred by the exhibitors.



Halifax (Imp.), Two Year Old Percheron Stallion. Owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon. Winner of First in Class, also Champion Stallion, all ages, and Winner of Championship for Best Draft Stallion, any breed, at the Winnipeg Industrial.

on Gladstone Bob, a fairly compact horse, but not remarkable as to quality or style.

Ross had it his own way among the females, where he had four animals entered. In the two-year old class he won first and second, second in the three-year old class and second for yeld mare. His three-year old mare, Montford Rachel, was going a little lame that day, but is said to have been a prize winner in the Old Country. Lowesley Countess, his first prize two-year old filly, was awarded the championship of the breed, both sexes.

CLYDES OR SHIRES CANADIAN BRED.

In the Canadian bred class open to Clydes and Shires, Baron's Headlight, the Clyde yearling owned by Martin, won first; Prince Policy, the second prize two-year old stallion, owned by R. G. Hodgson, of Roland, was second; and Stott's Shire, Handsome Prince, was third. In the class for mare or filly any age, all honors went to the Scotch breed. Taber's Belle Rose was first, Barron's Cherry 7th was second, and McKirdy's Show Queen was third.

PERCHERONS.

The competition in the big French breed was confined to the representatives of four studs, but every one of these studs had forward a good string while in two or three instances the individuals were really sensational horses. For the amount of money that Western Canada had spent on Percherons, we have at previous fairs seen very, very few really choice representatives of the breed and rather a surprisingly large number of faulty horses. This year, however, the Percheron exhibit was one of which any Percheron man might well be proud, and Percheron admirers were not lacking to show their admiration. Besides our Canadian exhibitors—W. E. & R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and J. B. Hogate, Brandon—Ellison & Sons, of La Moure, North Dakota, came across the line with a good long string, well selected and beautifully shown, and they came in for many honors and much praise. This is the kind of thing that does a breed good. It shows the breed off, and helps to popularize it, and it puts our own exhibitors of that breed up on their mettle.

There were five aged stallions shown, and they were a strong string right through. Ellison & Sons were put first with their beautiful, showy four-year old black Charlatan, sired by Calpyso, whose get has included so many prize winners. Charlatan was last year champion at the North Dakota state fair, where 19 Percheron stallions were shown. The blue ribbons were given to W. E. & R. C. Upper on Robosse, their ten-year old, a good actor and smooth showy true horse. Third and fourth fell to Ellisons for Olander and Dakota King, and fifth to Hogate on his three-year old imported Gobeur.

There was a great showing of two-year olds, seven in number, very stylish and well developed throughout, but good enough at the front of the line to win the breed championship and also to secure the special offered for best stallion, any breed and any age. The horse that secured this distinction was the imported Halifax, from the stud of Colquhoun & Beattie. This colt is a slashing big fellow, deep chested, very true to the breed type, with excellent quality, and fairly true, sharp action. The judge referred to him as a sensational horse, and he surely is, with the substance of a fully ripe horse and two or three years still to develop. Colquhoun & Beattie also won a good second with Haton, another big imported colt of good quality. The same owners also got fourth place on Haha, while Ellison's took third and fifth place on two of their bunch.

There was not so much to commend in the yearling class. Ellison's were first, Uppers second.

There is not quite so much to say

for the Percheron females as for the males. Upper's had first in the brood mare class with Vinette, a first class individual. There were seven yeld mares, but the numbers exceeded the quality. Colquhoun & Beattie got first on Abella, five years old. Only two three-year olds were shown, but they were both good ones. Uppers' Snowflake was first; Ellison & Sons got second. These latter also won first and second on two-year fillies and first on yearling filly, Uppers getting second. Uppers got both first and second on foal, having two good ones.

Ellisons and Uppers both showed three animals the progeny of one sire, Ellisons winning first.

There were quite a number of specials offered by the American Percheron Society. These called back for the most part animals shown in the former classes. Winnings were as follows:

Best American bred stallion any age.—Ellison's Charlatan first Uppers' Silko, second.

American bred mare, any age.—Ellisons first on their yearling Beulah.

Champion stallion, open class.—Colquhoun & Beattie's Halifax first.

Champion mare, open class.—Colquhoun & Beattie's yeld mare, Abella, first, Beulah second.

Five stallions, open class, and also best five American bred stallions.—Ellisons.

Best three mares, open class; also best three American bred mares.—Uppers on Vinette, Palmette and Prairie Queen.

Stud, stallion and four mares, any age.—Uppers on Robosse, Vinette, Palmette, Prairie Queen and Lucy.

year old mare Emerald; N. T. McMillan, Winnipeg, second with Maid of Wain.

In Thoroughbreds, R. M. Dale, of South Qu'Appelle, was by all means the most successful exhibitor. He had out his 15-year old stallion, Kelston, three other stallions and a filly. Besides what he won on the other individual animals, Mr. Dale won in connection with Kelston the following: 1st in his class; championship stallion any age; best Thoroughbred stallion or mare any age; 1st for three animals the get of a Hackney sire; 1st for stallion, registered, any breed, best calculated to produce saddle horses; first stallion, any breed, best calculated to produce carriage horses.

There was a strong showing of jumpers, carriage, special harness horses, ponies, etc. Many of the horses were owned locally, for Winnipeg has within the past three or four years been developing into quite a "horsey" city, and the turnouts shown were really a credit to the place.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

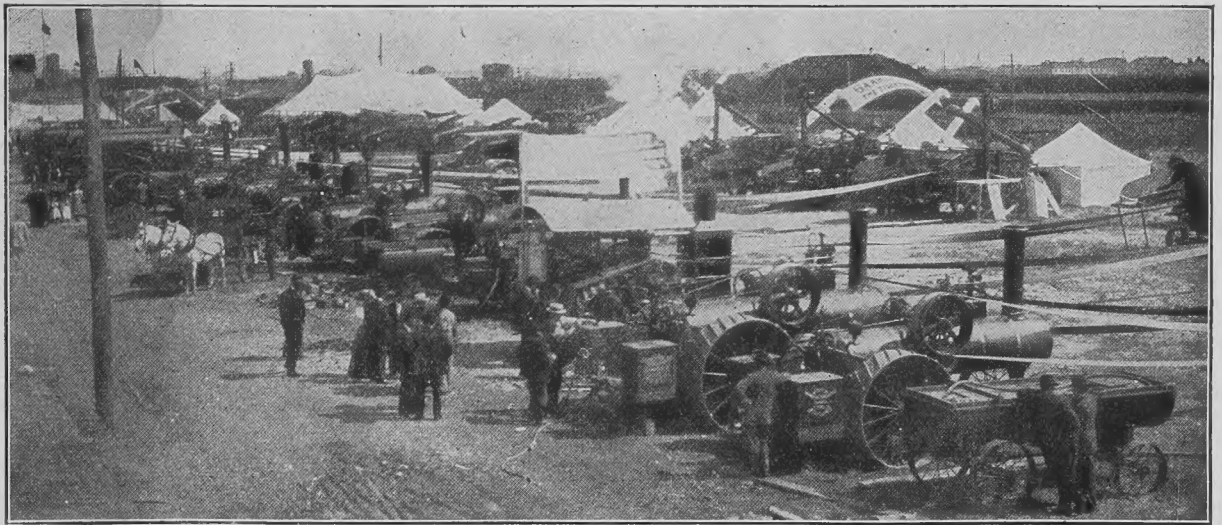
Both the beef and dairy breeds were well represented at the Winnipeg exhibition. Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, placed the awards in the beef classes while Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, tied the ribbons in the dairy sections. In the beef rings the Shorthorns were the strongest while the Holsteins had this honor in the dairy classes. The live stock entries, all through, were not so great as they have been at former shows. Outside competition was not so strong this year as last but the home ex-

hibitors were prepared to meet anything.

third prize bull, Mistletoe Eclipse, also owned by Barron, a big deep white four year old was well deserving of his place. He is an exceptionally thick bull, well fleshed and deep. For fourth honors, Van Horne also came in again with Missies Marquis. Cheasley took fifth with Emancipator, a bull that has been considerably shown at Brandon and Winnipeg.

Topsman's Duke VIII, owned by Barron and a get of the champion bull Topsman's Duke VII, was given first honors over Van Horne's entry. Prince Sunbeam II, in the class for two year old bulls. Both bulls were good ones and with some judges the placing might have been reversed. Van Horne was the only exhibitor in the senior yearling class and was awarded the red ribbon on His Majesty, a young bull bred by Miller Bros., that has never been shown here before. In the junior yearling class Van Horne with Golden Marquis, a fine red fellow, had the better of Barron who showed his roan Scotch Thistle, bought from W. C. Edwards' herd last winter. The red bull carried a little more meat than the roan and was perhaps a trifle more of the blocky type. Van Horne was the only exhibitor of senior bull calves and was awarded first, second, and third on Nonpareil Marquis II, Spicy's Champion, and Spicy's Lad, respectively. There was also no competition in the junior bull calf class. Barron had a single entry, Fairview King, a Meteor's Favorite calf, which was given first prize.

There was plenty of interest during the judging of the male championship classes. The senior championship was a foregone conclusion, Barron having won both firsts in the two senior classes. The judge favored the older bull and accordingly placed senior honors on



View of a Portion of the Threshing Machinery Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair.

Stallion and four mares bred and owned by exhibitor.—Uppers second. Uppers also won first place in the competition among all large horse exhibitors for best group of uniformed attendants.

DRAFTERS AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

There was only a small exhibit in these classes, the former specially. In the draft team class, where last year a line up of twelve or fifteen outfits contested, it was down this year to two. Taber won first here with Belle Rose and Baron's Lassie. The Manitoba Cartage Co. was second with two good horses which also won first and second when shown as individuals on the halter. In the agricultural class the best animals shown were Tom and Barney, a very fine, heavy, nicely shown team owned by F. Cheasley, Alexander, Man.

LIGHT HORSES.

The pure breeds of light horses were a bit shy in representatives. In Hackneys, Hogate got first and championship over all ages with his imported Kellet Fireboy, a four-year old of good form and action. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, won first for three-year old stallion with Langton's Colonel and also first on a mare of the same age. For mare or filly any age, A. A. Gilroy, of Winnipeg, got best place on the five-

hibitors were prepared to meet anything.

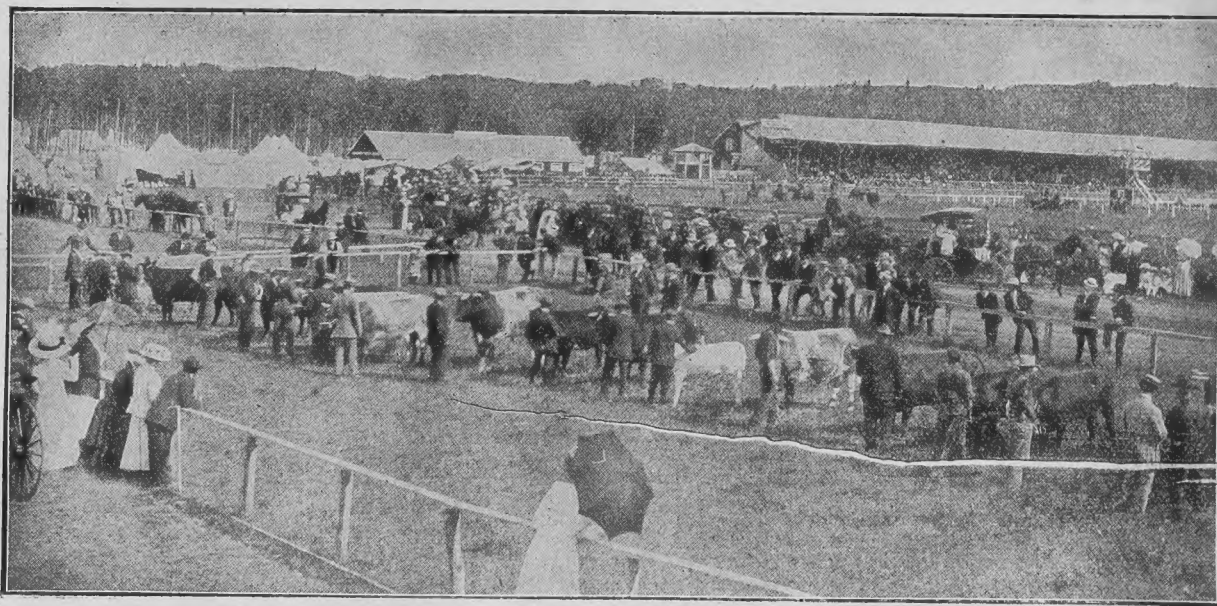
SHORTHORNS.

Judging of this breed commenced on the second day of the fair. From the very start it was plain to see that the judge had in mind the smooth and low set type of animal. Manitoba bred stuff could not be beaten, not even by Toronto champions. It was a show ring battle between Sir Wm. Van Horn, East Selkirk, and John Barron, Carberry, from start to finish. The only other exhibitors were Fred Cheasley, Alexander, Man., and John Graham, Carberry, who both showed in the aged bull class. Grand champion bull honors went to Barron on Topsman's Duke VII, and grand champion cow honors to Van Horne on Spicy's Lady, last year's Dominion Fair champion.

Six entries made up the ring for aged bulls and five prizes were awarded. Last year's first prize winner in the aged class at Winnipeg, Van Horne's Huntley Wood 3rd and the first prize two year old at Brandon, Barron's Topsman's Duke VII, were brought together here along with a number of other good ones. The first three prize winners were easily sent to the head. Topsman's Duke VII, taking the lead. He was in better condition than the Van Horne bull Huntly Wood, and exhibited more of the rotund and blocky type that the judge was looking for. The

Topsman's Duke VII. The junior championship was likewise easily disposed of, Van Horne winning it easily enough. His Majesty, the first prize senior yearling being the winner with Spicy's Champion, second prize senior calf for reserve. It was the grand championship class that created the interest. The contest was between a mature three year old and a very promising yearling. As they stood, the two entries were hard to choose between. The judge was disinclined to make a young animal the champion and placed the honors on the older bull, Topsman's Duke VII.

In the cow classes, Van Horne had somewhat the best of Barron. The aged class was an exceptionally strong one and somewhat difficult of placing. Barron showed three animals and Van Horne four. The judge picked his type in Barron's Fairview Jubilee Queen, a prize winner of several shows. This placing coincided very well with that of the ring side spectators. Second and third honors went to Van Horne on Roan Beauty and Sunbeam's Queen. Fourth place went to Barron's Lady Sunshine and fifth to Mino Princess, a beautiful red three year old bred by Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, and now in the herd of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne. This placing was not satisfactory to the majority of the spectators. Mino Princess is a beautifully smooth and well covered female. She stands a



Contest for Best Shorthorn Herd at the recent Edmonton Exhibition.

trifle high and for this reason the judge placed her below animals that were much inferior in quarters and not so smooth. Barron's Louisa Cicely took sixth honors with Van Horne's English Lady XX standing at the foot of the line.

The two year heifer class consisted of five entries. Spicy's Lady from the Van Horne herd, and last year's champion at the Dominion Fair, was easily enough first. She is now suckling a calf and is considerably larger than when shown last year. She is still as smooth as ever and a very attractive beast. Barron's Proud Julia III took second honors over Van Horne's Nonpareil Queen. Fourth and fifth places in this class went to Barron. A class for milking Shorthorns was provided. There were three entries for this, Van Horne taking first and second and Barron third with Mildred XII, Spicy's Queen, and Fairview Lass IV, respectively. The well developed udders and other indications of large milking capacity of these entries should be enough to dispel the fears of any who may think that pure-bred Shorthorn cows are not able to nurse their own calves.

Seven senior yearling heifers, all Manitoba bred, made up their respective class. Van Horne's Spicy's Rose went above Barron's Crimson Beauty with good grace. Sunbeam's Matchless and Missy Huntlywood stood third and fourth. John Graham, Carberry, had two entries in this class—Royal Rose and Hawthorne Princess.

Barron took the lead again in the junior yearling class with his home bred Red Baroness XIII, a very sweet heifer and of good type. He also received third and fifth honors on Rosa Hope XVIII and Lanra's Queen, the former being a Peter White heifer and the latter home bred. Fourth place went to Van Horne's Victoria of Selkirk.

The class for senior heifer calves was one of the strongest in the Shorthorn show and took the judge a long time to make a decision. Competition was for first place between Barron's White Heather and Van Horne's Spicy's Princess. The latter animal was the favorite with the judge. It was perhaps better over the back and in handling qualities than the Barron entry, and possessed that good balance and sweet disposition which seemed to suit the judge. It was again between Fairview Jubilee Queen and Spicy's Lady for third and fourth awards, the white ribbon finally going to Barron and fourth prize to Van Horne. Fifth place went to Van Horne on Nonpareil Marchioness. Barron and Van Horne won first and second in the junior calf class in the order named.

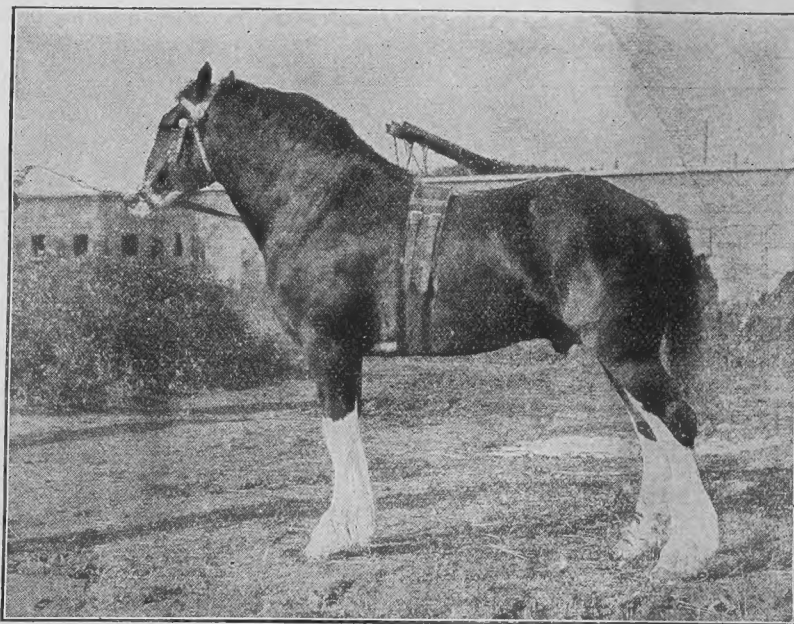
With the above placings made; it was not difficult to award the championships. Both senior and junior championships went to Van Horne, Spicy's Lady taking the former and Spicy's Rose the latter. The two year old cow was then made grand champion female. Van Horne made a clean sweep in the herd classes, getting every first. He has a well balanced herd, the credit for which belongs to his manager, Mr. Jas. Yule. Both Mr. Yule and Mr. Barron made most creditable exhibits, not the

least important features of which was the large number of home bred animals shown, they, in many instances, beating out animals bred in the East or in the States.

HEREFORDS.

White faces made a good showing. Wm. Shields, Brandon, and G. H. Gray, Austin, were the exhibitors and warmly contested most classes. Shields showed the larger herd and won most of the first prizes and both championships. He

easily enough won by the old Bray bull, Happy Christmas, now in the Shields' herd. Gray came in for second honors with Royal Jap, a son of Happy Christmas, and Shields again third with Onward V. In the classes for senior and junior yearling bull, and senior and junior yearling calf, there was a single entry in each. Gray was given first prize in the senior yearling bull class on Happy Wilton, and Shields first in each of the others. Onward G. was the winner of the red for junior yearling



Glendale (Imp.), Champion Clydesdale Stallion, and Sweepstakes for Heavy Draft Animal, Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by Alex. Ledingham, Lacombe, Alta.

has a well balanced bunch which has been greatly strengthened the past year by the addition of some of the best individuals from the herds of Jas. Bray, Portage, who had a dispersion sale last winter, and Jos. Chapman, Beresford, Man. Mr. Gray has also taken over the full management and ownership of the herd which he is showing and was able to win a goodly share of the prizes and pushed the larger herd rather hard for some of the others.

First place in the aged bull class was

and Onward H. for junior calf. Happy Christmas was made champion in the bull classes with Happy Wilton for reserve.

Shields made the showing of aged cows. First place was secured on Princess of Island Park, a cow that has never been beaten in the show rings of the West with the single exception of Regina last year where she was exhibited by her breeder, J. A. Chapman. Second place went to Julia III, last year's Winnipeg champion, and third to Fal-

con. All the winners in this class were exhibited by Mr. Shields. Gray secured first place on Happy Sunbeam II, in the two year heifer class, with Shields in second and third on Rosebud of McKelvie and Pride II. For junior yearling, there was only one entry, Shields being awarded the red ribbon on Prossey A. Gray again had an entry in the junior yearling class and was awarded first place. His entry was Happy Sunbeam III. Shields took the other awards with Lady Normandy IV. and Beatrice A. Shields also secured first in both the calf classes, for both herds, for calves under one year, and for get of sire. Gray had an entry in the class for cow and two of her progeny and was given first place with Shields second.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Two herds again contested for honors in this class—those of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, Quelfh, Ont. R. Curran & Sons, of Emerson and A. E. Tolton, Emerson also showed a few individuals. Mr. Bowman exhibited his herd in the West last year but this time he was met with stronger competition. His big bull, Lord Val II, that was champion at the Dominion Fair and at Brandon last year, was beaten in his class this year by Golden Gleam, McGregor's four year old entry, a bull bought from O. V. Battles' champion herd of the States last year. The McGregor bull was in better condition than Lord Val, thicker, and of more pleasing appearance. First prize for two year old bull went to McGregor also on Blackbird Brilliant, Bowman took second and third in this class on Magnificent (imp) and E. P. Mailbay. McGregor's entry was in better shape than the other two bulls, in fact this was true of his whole herd to a large extent.

The yearling bull class was filled with a string of four rather nice fellows. Bowman, however, had a fairly easy win of it here with his Elm Park Mark. McGregor got second and third on Laird Benton and Prince Egbert. Curran showed E. P. Ringleader, a bull bred by Bowman, in this class. Bowman was the only exhibitor of senior calves. He showed two nice ones and was awarded first and second. McGregor's Young Delamere was the only junior calf shown and was given a red ribbon. The male championship now lay between Golden Gleam and E. P. Mark, the first prize yearling. The older bull had his age and development in his favor and was given the decision with little difficulty.

There was a very nice string of Angus females shown. The two herds were about equal on females, although McGregor secured the championship. The placings in the cow classes were made as follows:

Aged cow.—1 and 3, E. P. Rosebud IV. and E. P. Beauty III., Bowman; 2, Rounthwaite Flora, McGregor. Bowman also showed Belle of Delaval II., and Curran & Sons showed Lady Minto and Envilla Mihmi.

Heifer, two years.—1 and 3, E. P. Beauty IV. and E. P. Rosebud VII., Bowman; 2, Black Rose II., McGregor. Senior yearling heifer.—Sunnyside Inez, McGregor; 2 and 3, E. P. Matilda and E. P. Keepsake VII., Bowman.

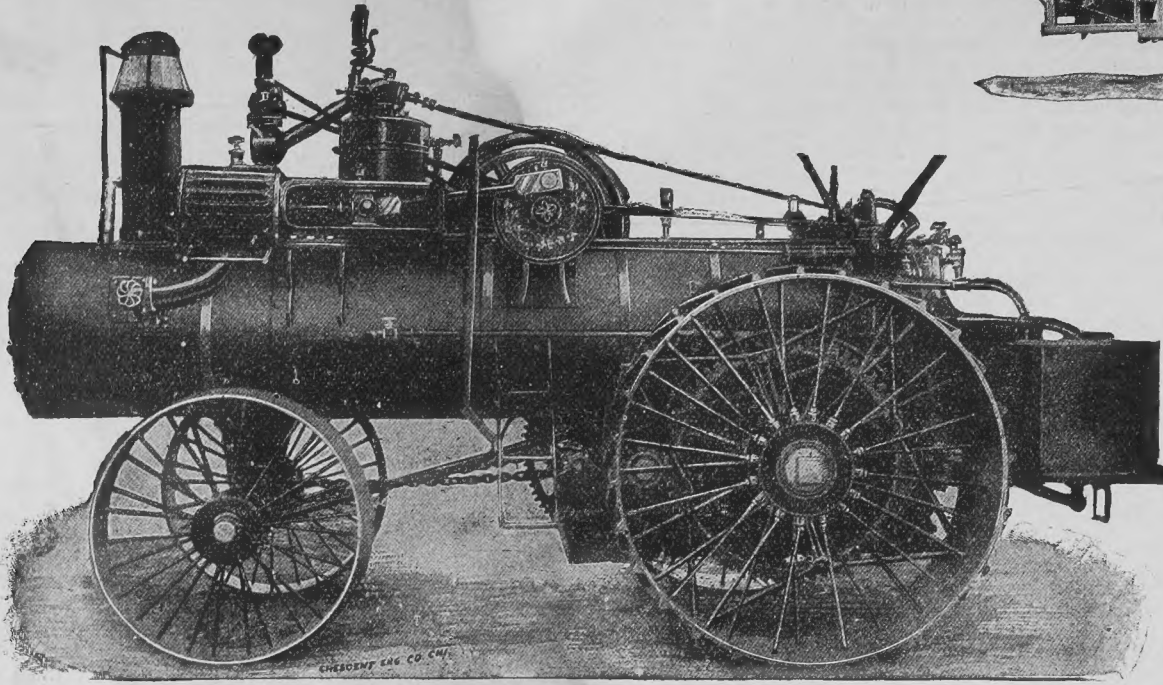
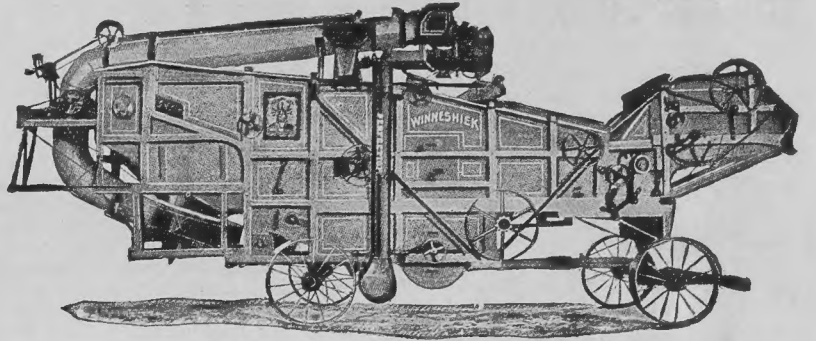
Junior Yearling heifer.—1, 2, and 3, Altyre of Brandon VII, Mignonne Girl, and Pride of Lacrew IV, McGregor.

Continued on Page 852.



First Prize Shorthorn Herd, Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by C. F. Iyall, Ström, Alta.

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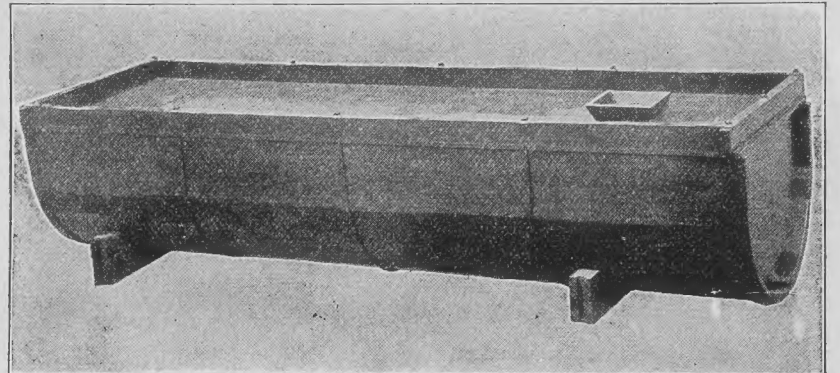
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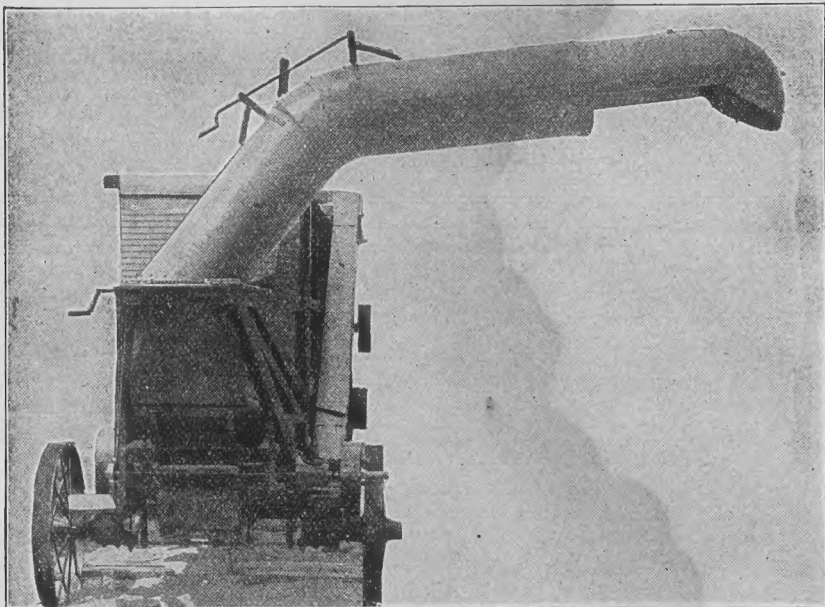
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LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



THE INEQUALITY OF OUR HOMESTEAD ARRANGEMENTS.

An incident which occurred at Lethbridge recently, as well as similar incidents which have preceded it at other Dominion land agency points within the past two years, cause us to question very seriously the wisdom of longer continuing our homestead regulations as they are at present. In the Lethbridge affair a number of new homesteads were thrown open to entry on the 5th inst. The dispatches say that "there was the wildest sort of a rush." The crowd lined up the evening before, and the night was not without its exhibitions of mob violence. The police took a hand in the matter, and according to accounts "by the time the office opened there was a crowd of two hundred or more waiting."

To distribute prize packages of land in a contest which is largely a test of brawn is a questionable function of government, and the whole spectacle is one that reflects badly upon our boasted Canadian civilization. In this age we rather pride ourselves that the weak are protected against the strong, and that—at least so far as outward appearances are concerned—the public estate is administered for the good of the people as a whole.

In these land scrambles these two cardinal principles of civilization are flung to the winds. In the jam for best place brute force goes at too high a premium. If things were equal and just, there would be no need of a crowd spending the night in what at best is a weary waste of physical strength. Then, who is there who can point to the first atom of justice, or business sanity, in presenting to one man a parcel of land that may be worth on the open market, even with the homestead duties attached, perhaps two or three or four thousand dollars? What is the sense of giving away to any man for nothing property that hundreds of other men, or even he himself, would be glad to buy at a good price and perform all the attached settlement duties as well? Such a proposition is lacking entirely in business sense.

The \$10.00 homestead arrangement may be all right for lands that are outlying and of inferior commercial value. The fact that hundreds of these still lie untaken while open for entry at all times sets their market value at not more than ten dollars when the settlement duties are attached. At this rate the supply has so far exceeded the demand. But because we are looking for takers for these, is

no reason why we should hand out for \$10 other properties that could just as easily be disposed of at \$2,000 with all the colonization duties asked for thrown in.

Would it not be a much saner policy to follow if all such valuable tracts of land were put up at auction, the buyers not only to pay the purchase price but also perform the homestead duties as well? This would guarantee actual settlement quite as well as is done under the present arrangement, and the sums received could very profitably be used in a great many ways for the benefit of the public.

To be sure, we ought to encourage agriculture; and to hand out these valuable homesteads free is helping new settlers. But it is doing it too much by chunks. It is distributing the pie in too large pieces, rather than studying how best it may be made to go equally around the table. It is not administering the public estate for the good of the public. The day for that has, we believe, gone by.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE QUESTION.

The Alberta papers have been pretty full of late with letters and editorials in regard to the proposed agricultural college for that province. The proposal to have the agricultural college located at Strathecona and under the wing of the university meets with approval in that quarter, but it encounters violent disapproval in other places that feel an ambition to be the seat of agricultural learning.

We are not foolish enough to try to decide for Alberta where its agricultural college shall be located. Each claimant has its own particular advantages to offer, but no matter where the college is placed it will miss the advantages presented by other locations. Our own idea is that there are at least half a dozen places in Alberta at any of which most successful agricultural college work could be carried on. If properly managed, the college would be a success at any one of these; but not one of these locations would be so good but that the college would fail even if placed there, if the management were bad.

This raises the larger question, that of the relation between the university and the college of agriculture. Should the agricultural college be a separate institution, or should it be only a branch of the university? In the abstract, the answer to this is very simple. It is just this: It all depends upon what are to be the character and aims of the university. That this is true is proven by the facts elsewhere. In an article on page 840 (which was written almost before this question was brought up of late in Alberta, and which, we think, was not intended to have any reference to the Alberta situation) Dr. W. A. McIntyre, who was on the commission which investigated the university question for the province of Manitoba, describes with a good deal of appreciation the work of the University of Wisconsin, where the State College of Agriculture is under the management of the State University. That the agricultural college there is a success is, we believe, very generally admitted. On the other hand, university management of agricultural colleges has proven satisfactory in other states. In Manitoba we have separate management for the agricultural college; in Saskatchewan it will be under university control. We believe that at this moment the success of an agricultural college under the control of the present University of Manitoba would be problematic; but we also believe the plan will be a success in Saskatchewan. The reasons for this conclusion we need not here give.

The main point is: What is the ideal of the ultimate authority which shall have to direct the work of the college of agriculture? That affiliation with the university might facilitate some lines of teaching we can readily conceive. But if the university faculty and board are out of touch

with agriculture and regard the school of agriculture as a side branch, the benefits of affiliation will be greatly outweighed by the disadvantages. The fear that that part of the student body engaged in the study of law, medicine or the other professions should unduly dominate the life of the college need not, we think, trouble the public mind, especially in a province like Alberta, where the agricultural students will, proportionately, be in such great numerical strength.

But as to the teaching. Will the teaching of agriculture suffer because of the influence of the university? This will all depend upon the men behind the university. The teaching will be what the university management says it shall be, and the university management should be directed by those whom the people or their representatives shall select. The point is that it will likely be public opinion which, after all, shall decide the matter. One can easily see why in some of the states to the south of us, where the balance of power is held by the people of the cities and towns, the college of agriculture has suffered. Would this be the case in Alberta?

B. C. AND ITS TIMBER.

We congratulate the B.C. Government upon its having appointed a forestry commission. British Columbia is a natural timber growing province, but up to this time its timber interests have not been dealt with in that provident manner that their importance deserves. There has not only been consumption, but there has been destruction. And this has gone on without any attempt at reforestation. Indeed, there has scarcely been such a survey of the forest areas as would enable the province definitely to estimate its timber wealth. Under such circumstances, the appointment of a body that will more actively address itself to the forestry question than has up to this time been done is not only a wise move on the part of British Columbia itself, but also a departure that should be greeted with general appreciation in these prairie provinces that are so dependent for their timber supplies upon their sister province to the west.

HEAD WORK.

"A man is worth only about a dollar and a half a day for that part of his body from his head down; there is no limit to what his head is worth." This is what we were told the other day by a farmer who is using brains in connection with his farm work, just the same as he formerly did in his other business. Brains made his business go, and they are making his farm pay handsomely. Among his neighbors are men who are eternally cursing the country, the weather, and everything in general, and who are

FARM LOANS

The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. will loan upon Improved Farms upon favourable terms.

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Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH,
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not making enough to move themselves and family out of the district. Some men are naturally born leaders, so the neighbors say; everything which they put their hands to seems to go, and people say they are lucky. Their crops miss the frost and the neighbors say it is luck. That is not luck; it is brains. That farmer used his brains the fall before. He plowed his land and got it in condition for seeding and had his grain seeded in the spring two weeks before his neighbors were through plowing. There was no luck about that, but just plain "horse sense." It is the head work that counts. It will count this harvest when there are three or four, or even two, binders going and a gang of men to keep busy. If the work is not properly planned enough time will be lost to pay the wages of three or four men. That means labor lost, which is money wasted. It could have been saved by the use of brains, and almost any human being has brains, only in some they are in great need of development and exercise.

THE ECONOMY OF THE ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

Whatever may be said for or against the honesty of the men who operate grain elevators, there can, we think, be very little doubt that the elevator system, as a means to the economical handling of grain, is away ahead of the old sack system by which the grain products of Australia, Argentina, India and almost every other country except the U.S. and Canada find their way to the world's markets. In this connection it is of interest to note that other large grain growing countries have, during recent years, been considering the erection of elevators as a move forward in their economic system. The latest to take up this question is India, where the matter of adopting grain elevators in the Indian wheat trade is under consideration. An industrial and agricultural exhibition is to be held in Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, in 1910. It is intended that a model elevator shall be among the exhibits. The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce has taken the matter up with a view to having some Canadian elevator building firm communicate with the Indian government in regard to its construction.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.



The Alberta Provincial Exhibition.

Calgary entertained the Alberta Provincial Exhibition this year in her usual whole hearted way, in spite of the fact that the weather was anything but suitable for the success of such an undertaking. On the afternoon of the second day of the fair, a rainfall of 1.72 inches greeted the visitors and caused them to seek shelter for practically all the rest of the day. The whole week of July 5 to 10 was showery, and while the exhibition association stood to lose considerably, no one was heard to complain. The rain was doing the country more good than any exposition could possibly do, so every body wore a smile and looked pleased.

The fair this year was a success for several reasons. The Calgary people know how to run a fair, for one reason, and are most fortunate in having a live and energetic president and manager in Messrs. Van Wart and Richardson, respectively, besides a good active board that are interested in the exhibition and in Alberta. Last year was the occasion of the Dominion Fair and, while on a somewhat greater scale than the Provincial Exhibition this year, it was no more a credit to Alberta than this year's show. The live stock entries were not so great this year but were, perhaps, more representative, local exhibitors largely filling the rings.

The district exhibits were lacking in numbers, for what reason it is difficult to say. Only some half dozen districts were represented, altogether. Carstairs is deserving of considerable praise for her splendid booth which took first prize. Last year she was third but came back this time prepared to win the \$200 prize, and did it. It was a well balanced exhibit, showing the excellent agricultural possibilities of that section. Mr. Peterson, in charge had spared no pains in collecting representative samples of grain, grasses, vegetables, roots, manufactured articles, etc., that are grown or produced in the Carstairs district. The Kootenay, B.C., people won second place in the district competition and Salmon Arm third. Vernon, B.C., also had a fine booth. All the B.C. exhibits were very attractive and much admired.

There were many other interesting exhibits in Agricultural Hall. The provincial Department had an exhibit of the common noxious weeds of the province mounted on cards and labelled so that all could see and understand. This was in charge of Mr. Henderson, Provincial Weed Inspector, who explained many things concerning the work of this branch of the Department, and distributed circulars dealing with the work. Mr. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, had an interesting exhibit of brooders, trap nests, incubators, fattening crates, shaping boards,

etc. The Dominion Forestry Branch was also represented, this booth being in charge of Arch. Mitchell, of the Indian Head station. A series of enlarged photographs and other illustrative material showed up well this part of the Dominion Department's work.

Exhibition space was all taken in the industrial building. This is a feature of any fair that is always attractive and at the same time educative.

After a person had become tired of seeing features of an educational nature, there was provided entertainment of a different kind in front of the grand stand and by numerous side shows over the grounds. A splendid racing programme was arranged and but for the very unfavorable weather would have been a much greater drawing card. The other grand stand



Carstairs Exhibit. Winner of first prize in District Competition at Calgary Fair.

attractions were of the very highest character. If people would patronize the grand stand more instead of the cheaper side shows, they would get more for their money and be better entertained. In our opinion the ordinary side show is no credit to any fair but so long as people hang around them in crowds, how can exhibition managements be solely blamed for securing them? Are they what the people want to see? It seems that they suit a very great many.

This fair will be recorded as a success, but it was too bad that it rained. This hurt the outside exhibitors, including the live stock and machinery men. There was a large array of exhibits in the machinery section, south of the race track. They took care of

their crowd of spectators all right, when it was not raining, but during the showers the inside exhibitors had a great advantage.

HORSES.

Heavy horses maintained their usual good reputation. No one will dispute the right of southern Alberta to pride herself on the quality of her draft horses. Percherons are always considerably in evidence at Calgary shows. They made a good showing this year, with only a few exhibitors, but the Clydesdales were as usual by far the most numerous. Some very good Shires and Belgians were shown, but no Suffolks. Alex. Innes, of Clinton, Ont., tied the ribbons in all the draft classes.

CLYDESDALES.

Perhaps the general level of quality was not so high as last year but it should be remembered that last year's show was the Dominion Fair and a high water mark was reached. The mare classes were strong enough for any show and in several of the stallion sections there was a string of three or

29 yrs

On the thumb is the only piece used inside the modern, light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. The lower picture shows the many disks used inside common, old style "bucket bowl" cream separators. Tubulars excel in easy running, clean skimming, fast skimming and durability as greatly as in simplicity. Which kind for you?

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.

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Thirteen acres fronting on Panet Road, about three miles East, \$400.00 per acre. All plowed and fenced. Would make an excellent market garden proposition.

Several blocks of vacant lots in South and West end, all within City limits, from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per ft. on your own terms.

Farmers desirous of making an investment in City property should inspect these properties while visiting Winnipeg. If you have any Farm or City property for sale, mail particulars at once.

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MOST PERFECT because the MOST SIMPLE

Nothing like it as a time and money saver. Will fill a car in from one to two hours—according to size. Adjustable shutters (at any angle) to load from warehouse, platform or wagon direct into car.

Run by Gasoline Motor, which can be detached and used for crushing grain, running separator or any other purpose.

Total weight only 600 lbs., and being on a truck, can be readily drawn to any location. Get your dealer to order at once from

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When writing Advertisers, please mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



Reading from right to left—Baron Ker, Mount Clifton, Royal Blocon, first three prize winners in class for aged Clydesdale stallions, Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary

Continued on Page 847.



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

The Alberta Demand for Dairy Stock.

During the past year there has gone into the province of Alberta probably about 450 head of pure bred dairy animals. Ayrshires and Jerseys have perhaps taken the lead so far as numbers are concerned but the Holsteins have not been very far in the rear. The demand for the different breeds is about equally strong. The above number represents an estimated summary of the animals brought in by those men who have made shipments of car lots, or of eight to a dozen head at a time. This leaves out a very great many that have been brought in in smaller numbers by individual farmers so that the total would no doubt run up considerably above the five hundred mark.

Dairying in Alberta has come to stay, we are convinced of that. And no more valuable innovation could possibly have struck the country. Denmark is no more naturally adapted to the industry of dairying than is Alberta from about Calgary north, as well as a large part of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Where creameries are in operation, a successful season is being experienced. It is a splendid thing for a local creamery to be able to turn out a ton and a half of butter, or even less, per week. Many are doing this now and have informed us that a little later in the season they expect to be able to increase this by fifty per cent.

The enthusiastic smile of the Alberta butter makers just at present is the surest indication of the prosperous condition of the industry. We are informed of one privately owned factory that, after paying a good price for cream and satisfying its customers, made a clear profit last year of \$2,000 for the owner. This creamery was only a side issue with the owner, too.

The active demand for pure bred dairy stock is a splendid sign. It means that some farmers are going in for registered stock and that many are going to grade up their herds. At Alberta's two largest fairs this year, Edmonton and Calgary, the exhibit of grade dairy stock was fine. From outward appearances many of these could scarcely be distinguished from their purebred sisters. They looked like purebreds and they milked like purebreds, some of them giving 7000 pounds of milk per year. But these splendid grades are possible only because of the high percentage of registered blood which they carry. Grade cattle, either beef or dairy, should be considered only as a means to an end. They are the bridge between the scrub herd and the registered.

Keep getting good pure bred bulls and saving the best heifers. If a thousand purebred animals are brought into the province next year instead of five hundred, so much the better. One hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty dollars is not too much to pay for a good sire or dam. Don't get scared at the first cost. The neighbors will want to buy the calves and use the bull too, and will be willing to pay for them. Besides, you are building up your own herd and increasing its productive capacity.

To Prevent Milk from Souring.

A subscriber in Saskatchewan writes as follows:

"I will be greatly obliged if you will answer through your columns (1). What is the best substance added to cream and milk which will prevent it from turning sour in warm weather? (2). Is it in any way in-

jurious to health, and, if so, what is the best non-injurious substance?"

In answer to the above we have nothing to recommend. A preservative made of potassium bicromate and corrosive sublimate is used by factorymen to preserve small samples of cream for testing, but as this is a deadly poison it would not, of course, do for use in milk, or anything else to be used for food. The souring of milk is the result of the growth of bacteria in the milk, and the common methods of preservation are by keeping the milk and the vessel that contains it as clean as possible, and by cold storage, which latter provides conditions unfavorable to rapid bacterial development. Pasteurizing milk and bottling it is used in cities—as described in an article in our issue of July 5—but this method is not for the farm. Keep the milk clean, and keep it cool.

Percentage of Butter-Fat to Butter.

A subscriber in Saskatchewan writes asking us how many pounds of butterfat are required to make 100 lbs. of butter.

On this point there is a good deal of variation. Actual cases have been known where butter has not contained more than 50 per cent. of butterfat, and from this may range up to close to 100 per cent. As a general thing, however, about 16 per cent. of the total weight of the butter is made up of water, curd, salt, etc.; the other 84 per cent. is butterfat.

The Cheese Industry.

From a Paper by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa. Read before the Manitoba Dairymen's Association Convention.

I am one of those who believe that the consumption of milk, cheese and butter can be very materially increased in Canada, and I have no doubt that will apply also to Manitoba. We have been in the habit of estimating the value of our dairy industry on the figures of the export trade, but in view of the fact that the value of the cheese and butter exported amounts to less than one-third of the total value of our dairy production, including milk for direct consumption, it goes without saying that the home market is much the most important of any. I am bound to say, however, that I think it has been considerably neglected.

I believe that the consumption of cheese, especially, could be enormously increased, and that there is a large demand for cheese of good quality and in proper condition, which is not at all satisfied. I am constantly being asked the question: why is it so difficult to procure good cheese in this country? Moreover, my own experience as a traveller and family man compels me to admit that the difficulty is a real one, and unless I take advantage of my intimate acquaintance with the cheese business instead of depending on the ordinary channels of trade, I find it very hard indeed to secure properly ripened cheese of first quality for home consumption. In Manitoba, where the home market is depended on almost entirely, it is doubly important that the needs of the trade should be carefully studied and a special effort made to meet its demands.

One of the reasons why the consumption, per capita, of cheese is small in Canada, is that much of it is offered to the public in too green a condition. A well made cheese, which is cured at a proper temperature, should never be eaten under six months old, and it will improve for many months after that. Indeed, it is difficult to say how old a cheese properly made and properly ripened and preserved would have to be be-



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De Laval Cream Separators are the highest type of farm implement made, and invariably prove the most profitable of farm investments. They are guaranteed to be in every way as represented and to fulfil every claim made as a condition of their acceptance by the purchaser. They are sold upon as sound a basis as a government bond, and their prestige is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

The buyer who puts his money into any other separator to-day and continually wastes some of his product through its use must surely do so without knowledge of the up-to-date De Laval machine, the opportunity for which knowledge is free to him for the asking.

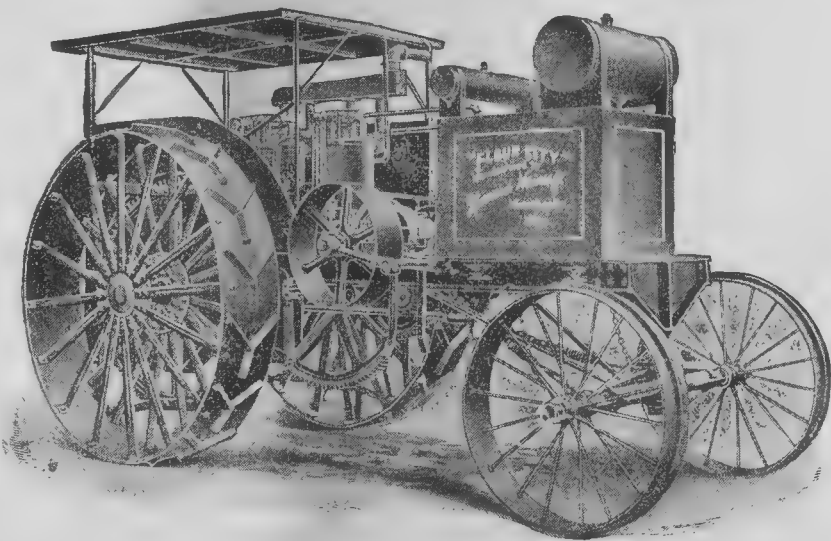
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THE "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR TWICE THE GOLD MEDAL WINNER



The 30 and 40 H.P. Four Cylinder "Flour City" Gasoline Traction Engines were designed especially for Plowing, Threshing and General Farm work.

Its Horse-Power in comparison to its weight, appeals to those who have had experience in plowing.

Its transmission gears are of hardened steel and run in oil bath.

Its large diameter drive wheels insure greater tractive power in proportion to its weight.

It is reversed by one lever which acts through friction clutches.

It won the Gold Medal at the International Motor Contest in 1903, and again in 1909.

Its General Construction and Design is several years in advance of all other makes.

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WINNIPEG SALES AGENTS, TORONTO

fore it begins to deteriorate, or even before it ceases to improve.

Many well-made cheeses are allowed to deteriorate by being held in unsuitable storage. If the temperature is too high, bad flavors will be developed, and if the cheese is not specially protected, it will "dry out" to such an extent that it becomes unpalatable and indigestible. This is a matter which is largely in the hands of dealers, but it is of vital importance to the producers as effecting the extent of the market which is available to them. An immature cheese, when cut, loses moisture rapidly, with the results which I have just mentioned, and the waste which occurs in that way discourages many housekeepers, as well as dealers, from purchasing cheese in any quantity.

Cheese for home consumption should contain a fair amount of moisture, so as to give a meaty texture, and should be made in shapes and sizes to suit consumers, preferably 10 to 15 pounds in weight. If they are coated with paraffine wax when they are ten days or two weeks old, the moisture will be retained and will be found in cheese after several months.

The curing or ripening temperature should never be allowed to go above 60 degrees. A much finer flavor will be developed in a cheese that is cured and stored at 60 degrees than will be found in cheese which are held in the curing room for two or three weeks at higher temperatures and then put into cold storage. We have been inclined to be satisfied with the flavor of our cheese if they show an absence of bad flavor, but the flavor of cheese should show a positive quality as well as a negative quality, and the real "cheesy" flavor which encourages consumption is obtained at a temperature of about 60 degrees. The finest flavored Cheddar cheese made in the world is to be found in some parts of England and Scotland, where they have perfect control over the milk supply and where the temperature of the curing room never goes above 60 or 65 degrees. The cheese are made to ripen slowly and are kept three or four months in the curing room before being offered to the trade. The bulk of the best English cheese is not consumed until it is fully a year old. My experience is that it is not a question of price; that many people would gladly pay four or five cents a pound more than the price of the ordinary cheese for cheese such as I have described. I do not know of any better opening in the dairy industry today than to cater to the home trade in Canada with cheese specially made, properly ripened and kept for a sufficient length of time to develop truer Cheddar qualities.

There should be no trouble about providing cool curing rooms in Manitoba. The walls of the curing room require to be insulated slightly and a small ice chamber at one side of the curing room, with provision for the circulation of air over the ice and through the curing room, on the principle of the house refrigerator, will supply all the cooling power needed. I am prepared to furnish plans and specifications for any person who may desire to make these improvements in connection with a cheese factory.

A Creamery or Cheese Factory.

That the dairy side of farming should be given more attention is not seriously disputed, but many will have their preference for the kind of dairying which they are to take up. In the western provinces cheese factories are as yet very few and the reason for this is not hard to find. The farmer gets a better product from the creamery than from the cheese factory—skim milk is worth more than twice as much as wheat for feeding pigs, and this is an important item. The cream, only, is used at the creameries, a high price is obtained for the butter and the skim milk makes excellent feed for young stock. Where milk is sent to a creamery the fertility

of the farm is retained to a greater extent than in the case of a cheese, and along with the other reasons, from a farmer's standpoint, a creamery seems to have a number of advantages over a cheese factory.

The equipment of a cheese factory costs only about half as much as that of a creamery. Plans and specifications for either may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is a safe estimate to say that a cheese factory that will handle the milk for 150 to 200 cows can be built at a cost of around \$1,500, depending greatly on the location.

The Red Deer Advocate, of July 2 says:—Mr. T. B. Millar, of Burnt Lake, the well known cheese man, was in town on Tuesday on his way to the Edmonton fair. He reports things moving with his factories west. In the three factories at Burnt Lake, Eckville and Kuusamo, in one day (Monday) more milk by 1000 lbs. was taken in than in the whole month of June last year at the two factories then working. The new factory at Kuusamo topped the list with 4600 lbs.

Smiles.

A tramp went to the back door of the house and knocked. The lady came to the door. "Please, mum," said the tramp, "could you do a little sewing for me?" "With pleasure," answered the kind-hearted lady. "What sewing would you like to have me do for you?" "I have a button here," replied the tramp. "If you'll sew a pair of pants onto it I'll be very much obliged."

Among the witnesses summoned to the trial of a negro in a Southern city was a big dusky belle. When she took the stand the usual question was put to her:

"How old are you?"

Whereupon the lady grew indignant, and, appealing to the judge, said:

"I understands, jedge, from my limited knowledge of de law, dat no lady is expected to testify ag'inst herself!"

The owner of the farm had been enjoying himself at the country fair while his hard-working wife stayed at home to see that the farm suffered no loss in his absence.

"Well, Sarah," said the owner upon his return, "I'm about tired out. Is the cows in the barn?"

"Yes, long since," replied his wife, barely looking up from the task then in hand.

"Is the hosses unharnessed an' fed?"

"Yes."

"Chickens locked up?"

"Yes."

"Wood chopped for mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Waggon-wheel mended an' ready t' start in th' mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Well, then," concluded the exhausted owner, with a sigh of relief, "let me have my supper. I'm goin' t' turn in. Farmin's beginnin' t' tell on me."

The minister's class at the kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren, and it came to the turn of the minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all his questions had been quick, intelligent and correct. Such as:

"What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"

"They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?"

"Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?"

A pause.

"What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?"

Then a bright little Highlander stretched out an eager hand.

"Well, my man?"

"Please, sir, they sell't him ower-cheap."

WINDSOR BUTTER SALT



Trust the Farmer's Wife to get the right Salt for her Butter.

When she was a girl, her first lesson in Butter making was with Windsor Salt.

When she started housekeeping, of course she used Windsor Salt.

She knows—by years of experience—that Windsor Salt is best. And naturally, she won't use any other.

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Rotary Harrow



The ORIGINAL KRAMER ROTARY HARROW — for plow attachment — under every conceivable test, stands out in bold relief from every attempt, either to imitate or replace it.

In three years, over 50,000 of those matchless machines have been in use with absolute satisfaction to every farmer who has handled them.

NOTE the LEVER ADJUSTMENT and SPRING COMPRESSION, without which all other devices prove failures in operation.

It's mechanism is simplicity itself, and the price is within the reach of any homesteader. Can be ordered through any implement dealer—on the most convenient terms of payment, and no freight to pay.

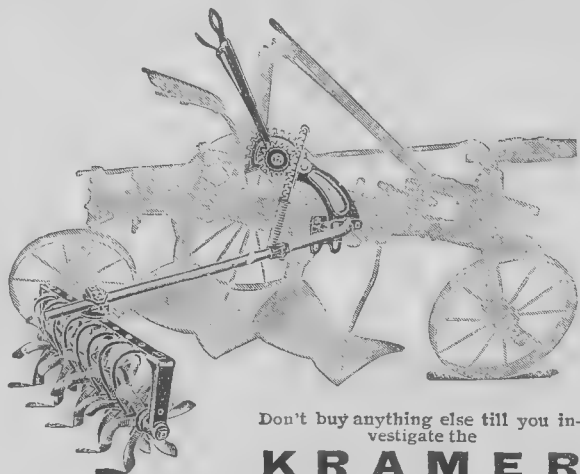
Made of a high grade, high carbon steel—dirt-proof bearings, no chains to pull, cannot get out of order, and will last for many years under the most arduous conditions.

It is so light running, the team cannot appreciate the additional draft with plow. Other attempts without lever adjustment simply slide over the top of the ground in tough soil.

Recommended by the State and U.S. Departments.

Over 50,000 Farmers using the

KRAMER



Don't buy anything else till you investigate the

KRAMER

When writing Advertisers, please mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Methods of Some Poultry Specialists.

Mixed farming is gaining ground faster in Northern Alberta than in any other section of the West. Not only is live stock receiving a great deal of attention, but the rapidly increasing urban population is causing a strong local demand for poultry products, and consequently the poultry industry is receiving quite an impetus in that part of the country. Nearly every farmer has a flock of

tion, and is large enough for twelve machines having a combined capacity of nearly 2000 eggs. Both the hot air and hot water types of machines are used, but the latter is preferred. The doors of the building face the east and a three foot alley-way formed by a lathed and plastered partition separates them from the machine room proper. This alley is most important, as the plastered wall keeps out any draft of cold air when the outside doors are opened, thus preventing the machines being cooled off. The room is ventilated by a modified type of the King system, consisting of intake flues opening near the floor and two small windows on either side to let out the foul air. An incubator house should be able to maintain a uniform temperature, whether high or low. The temperature should be at least 45 deg., but could go as high as 90. Best results are secured when the incubator room is maintained at a temperature of about 60 deg. With a higher room temperature less oil is required for the lamps and vice versa.



General View of Knowles' Bros. Plant

birds of greater or less size, and there are not a few men who are going in for poultry keeping as a business. The writer recently had the privilege of visiting one such establishment in the Edmonton district. This was the poultry yards of Knowles Brothers. They are poultry specialists and have a plant which is worthy of examination. Their work and methods were of interest to the writer, and no doubt also will be to many of our readers.

One most striking feature of their work is that they go in only for the strictly utility breeds. Then they follow a few principles which others would do well to study. Their houses are not artificially warmed, not more

The diet of the chicks for the first three days after being hatched consists of bread crumbs and hard-boiled eggs. Just as soon as hatched, the chicks are put in the inside brooders which are in the incubator house. From the inside brooders they go to the outside brooders where they are kept until two months old, when they are placed in the colony coops. During this time the chicks are fed on ground oats, wheat and corn with bread and milk once a day and boiled liver three times a week. After two months of age they are given a ground grain diet three times a day. No spices or condiments of any kind are used. Just as soon as warm weather comes, they



Incubator House, Knowles' Bros. Poultry Farm, Edmonton.

than 25 or 30 hens are housed together, not more than 10 hens are run with one male bird, and the houses and runs are kept scrupulously neat and clean. A fire about one year ago destroyed their plant, but it is being rebuilt again as rapidly as possible.

Hatching is all done by incubators, the first setting being made about the first of February. The eggs are tested about the seventh and fourteenth days, and all unfertile ones are taken out and kept for feeding the young chicks. The incubator house is 20 x 16 feet, double boarded on the outside with tar paper between, and lathed and plastered on the inside, with cement floor and cement founda-

are given the use of the runs which, in the Edmonton district, is not until near the middle of May.

The old stock is fed through the winter on whole oats in the morning, wheat at night, with crushed green bone at noon and turnips, cut in two, before them all the time. The houses are not heated. The Knowles' Bros. have found by experience that artificial heating of poultry houses is not conducive to greater egg yields while it does produce weakened constitutions.

The male birds are taken away from the hens just as soon as the breeding season is over, and are not turned in again until about two weeks before eggs are wanted for

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG, best layers, non setters. Strain imported from largest poultry fanciers of United States, pen consists of 1st prize winners, Brandon Winter Fair and provincial Poultry Fair, Portage la Prairie. English Red Caps, birds of beautiful plumage and old English favorite. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15, 2 settings \$5.00; Imperial Pekin Ducks \$2.00 per 11. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 2nd prize cockerel, Brandon Winter Fair, eggs 25c. each. No 2nd pens (our motto) one quality and that the best. Only limited supply of eggs for sale, John Bullied, Rosedale Farm, Carleton Place, Sask.

MAPLE LEAF "REDS" and "Buff Rocks" are winners.—At Brandon under Sharpe Butterfield, Canada's best judge on Reds. 10 entries 9 prizes. At Regina on "Reds" 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 third and "special" for best pen variety. On Buffs 2 entries 1 first, 1 second and "special" for best Buff Rock in show. All winners in pens. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting. Buchanan, Oakville, Manitoba.

WEST'S Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that win. Down goes the price, the quality remains the same. Eggs for the balance of the season at half price, \$3.00 per 30. Remember nearly all the winners at the late winter and summer shows are hatched in June and July. All this year's breeders for sale cheap. Yearling hens, \$2 each; two year old hens, \$1 each. Order at once. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

WILLIS'S BARRED ROCKS win's at Regina Show the Lieut. Governor's \$100 Challenge Cup with Medals for 3 years consecutively, 1909. Eggs per setting \$3.00 for choice, \$2.00 others. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes \$1.50 bus. Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN Pope, Man., (formerly Crandall, Man.) Breeder of prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching that will hatch from mated birds. Write for prices that will surprise you.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineaes, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Pheasant and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., breeder of S.C. B. Minorcas, the kind that lay and win prizes for you, will sell eggs after May 24 at \$1 per 13. Rouen duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. I also have a nice litter of pedigree Yorkshire pigs for sale reasonable.

EGGS FOR SALE, from prize winners at Iowa's best shows, in 1908. I won 35 premiums on 38 birds at Dubuque and Cedar Rapids Iowa. S.C.R.I. Reds at \$2.00 for 13. R.C.W. Leghorns at \$1.50 for 13. F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man.

T. A. MCINNIS, Regina, Sask. Choice White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rock breeding stock for sale, \$5.00 a trio during July and August.

BARRED ROCK and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale. Also Eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

W. H. PALMER, P. O. Box 1111, Winnipeg, Man. White Wyandottes, 2 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, stock for sale. Write your orders now.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. From best of matings. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, a lot of fine cockerels at half price. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.—W. F. Scarth & Sons, Virden, Man.

EGGS for hatching from strain of U. R. Fishel's and Geo. Plunkett's white Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Alan Gayton, Manitow, Man.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires, and W. P. Rocks, is now booking orders for eggs.

HOUDANS. Absolutely non-setters. Winners of all prizes offered at Regina Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. J. J. BUCHANAN, Moose Jaw.

WHITE Wyandottes Eggs for sale, from prize winning stock. 13 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$10.—J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Correspondence promptly attended to.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., W. Wyandottes, S.C. B. Minorcas, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Gol. Duckwing Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 13.

LEA'S, (late Hodgkinson's) prize winning Barred Rocks; stock for sale at all times. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cocks. Stock and eggs for sale.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.—J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. I have mated up my pens to bring results for prize winners. I am in a position to sell any amount of Eggs and stock.—J. B. OBER, Brandon, Man.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Bradley strain, eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 40; Pekin ducks eggs \$2.00 per 10. Breeding stock all sold. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. K. C. McKenzie, Ridgeway, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Letellier, Man. Toulouse Geese, M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25cts. each. Light Brahmas, few settings, \$2 for 13. Stock second to none in Province.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man., has Barred Plymouth Rocks, very fine birds bred from H. W. Hodgkinson's prize winning strain eggs. For sale at \$2 per setting.

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Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909. Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

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Puppies for Sale; also 100 Buff Orpington Hens. \$1 each.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

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IT BRINGS RESULTS.



Fowl House, Knowles' Bros. Poultry Farm, Edmonton.

setting. In the winter, the male birds are kept in the incubator house and the hens given the use of the other houses. In mating, two male birds are put with fifteen hens or perhaps three cocks in a pen of thirty hens. Ten to twelve hens are considered to be the most hens that one male bird can look after, if in pens, to insure fertility. If on the range, one male might give good results when mated with as many as twenty hens. The male birds are lifted about the first of July.

Two types of houses are used, the A-shaped colony coop and the ordin-

back. Both sizes are 10 feet by 14 feet on the ground floor. Both are double boarded on the outside with paper between and lined and plastered on the inside, with dirt floors. The fronts are provided with both glass and cotton canvas. These windows, two of them, are 3 feet by 18 inches, one located within six inches of the floor with a scratching box in front so that the hens can scratch in the sun. The other window is higher up so that the sun may shine through it to the back of the house and onto the dropping boards. During the coldest weather the glass



Colony Coop

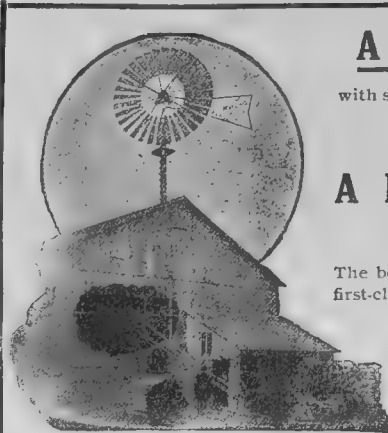
ary fowl house with a sloping roof. A glance at the illustrations will give a good idea of these. The coops are 8 feet by 6 feet, and 8 feet high to the combs. They are boarded up to two feet high, double boarded and lined with tar paper on both sides and roof, with small ventilators covered with cotton canvas in each gable.

The fowl houses are of two sizes, one 6 ft. six inches in front and sloping to 3 feet 6 inches at the back, and the other 7 feet 6 inches at front and sloping to 5 feet 6 inches at the

back. Both sizes are 10 feet by 14 feet on the ground floor. Both are double boarded on the outside with paper between and lined and plastered on the inside, with dirt floors. The fronts are provided with both glass and cotton canvas. These windows, two of them, are 3 feet by 18 inches, one located within six inches of the floor with a scratching box in front so that the hens can scratch in the sun. The other window is higher up so that the sun may shine through it to the back of the house and onto the dropping boards. During the coldest weather the glass



A-shaped Colony House, Knowles' Bros. Poultry Farm, Edmonton. Note the brush on the side to furnish shade during the hot weather.



A 12-Foot Star Windmill

with shafting, grinder, guy rods, etc., ready to erect.

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W. J. KERNAGHAN, Secretary.

The above is only an outline of the methods employed and work done at this plant. The owners have found that it does not pay to house a large number of birds under one roof, probably not more than 30 or 35. They are able to get 60 per cent. of a hatch with their incubators and are not satisfied with any hen that lays less than 150 eggs per year. Plans are being made to build a main fowl house 14 feet deep, similar to the individual houses but a great deal longer. The building will be divided into 10 foot sections and not more than two dozen birds put in each. More glass will be used in the fronts than in the case of the individual houses. The object is to supply high-class eggs for setting, and marketing, and to sell pure bred fowls. There is certainly a great field for such work, and these men are putting a great deal of energy into their work.

The Farmer and Poultry Keeping.

The poultry supplies for our large cities are not going to come from a few large poultry raisers but rather from the many farmers who keep a few hens. This fact does not indicate that there is no place in this country for the large poultryman, for we believe there is. But it is the many farmers with a few hens that will make up the magnitude of poultry products. With the farmer, poultry is only one of the many branches of his farm work and he should not keep more fowls or hatch out more chickens than he can properly handle. Not many farmers will want to keep more than 100 to 150 hens. From these 200 chickens could be easily enough raised and if greater interest is taken in this line of work, 500 could be reared.

While poultry keeping is ordinarily looked upon as a side line, it nevertheless will not prove profitable without the knowledge of how to make it so. This knowledge must include information concerning breeds, feeding and management, and it can be picked up by the farmer more quickly than by anyone else. He already understands live stock, and poultry is nothing but one branch of live stock.

Form and Function.

While no poultryman would be willing to say that the principle of "like begets like" does not operate in the breeding of poultry as well as in live stock breeding, the fact remains that there is as yet no shape or type, so far as known, that is typical of the good layer or the poor layer. This does not mean that, to a large extent, the good layers can not be

selected by watching their habits, etc., but it does mean that it is not possible to go into a flock and separate the good from the poor layers by shape of the fowls. Much money is being spent for experimenting with poultry in trying to develop egg laying strains. The hen must transmit her good or bad qualities through the egg, else how can there be any improvement? With dairy cattle, form and function are closely connected. Cows of "dairy" type were found to be the best milk producers and for years they have been bred to that type with the result that now milking capacity may be largely foretold by the shape of the animal. With fowls, the case is different. They have not been bred long enough for egg-producing qualities to establish a special egg producing type of hen. The standard of perfection has so far been the authority, and in establishing and maintaining breed standards it has not taken into consideration the matter of egg records. It is little wonder, then, that there is such a lack of uniformity in egg yields. The fact that a bird is a high scorer indicates in no way that it is a good layer. The color, shape and size of birds have been wonderfully changed. Fanciers have "moulded the hen at will and painted her any desired color," but with all this it has heretofore been so difficult to tell which hen laid the egg that improvement along this line has been slow. With the egg breeds at least, production should have a place in the sum total of points which make up the score of a perfect hen.

Dimensions of a Square Acre.

S. Thomas, Douglas Lake, B.C.—"I have been told that 209 feet makes one side of a 'square' acre, but I cannot figure it out to that effect, nor I cannot find any table that explains it. I can figure that a mile long and 99 inches (half a rod) wide make an acre, or half a mile long by 198 inches is the same, but to square an acre I would like to find out."

Answer.—This is determined by the mathematical process known as square root. We have worked it out and find that a square acre would be 208 feet plus just a trifle more than 8½ inches on each side. Two hundred and nine feet to a side would give more than 100 square feet too much, while 208 feet to a side would run too low.

A South Qu'Appelle subscriber sends us a clipping out of the local paper in regard to a freak two-headed calf. The writer assures us that the item is true, as he saw the calf. We have no doubt; we have seen one just similar. Monstrosities of this sort are, of course, rare, but not by any means unique.

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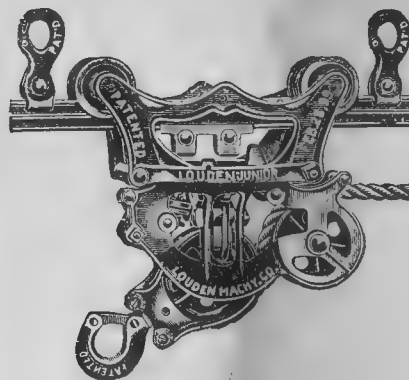
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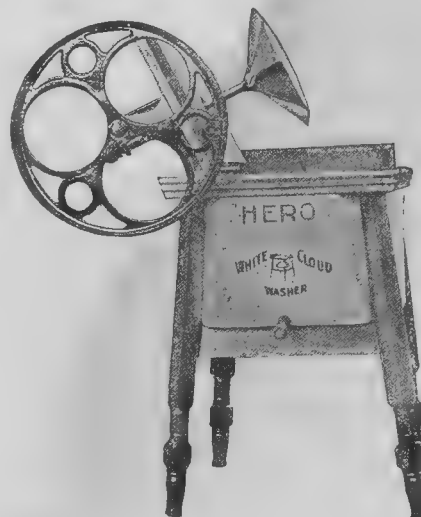
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By the introduction of this machine the washing problem has been solved.

No other machine can equal its work.

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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Ideas from the Old Country in Breeding Fillies.

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, writes:—"My experience has been quite in favor of breeding a two-year old filly. I have followed this practice frequently myself and have found that the filly became a more regular breeder and raised her foal better (seemed to give more milk) than if bred later in life. I have even known cases, either by accident (oftenest, I dare say in that way) or otherwise, but sometimes intentionally, where a yearling has been bred, gotten in foal, and reared a good foal at two years old. This, I would not approve of, but I have seen several cases where it happened and there was little if any loss of growth in the dam."

James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, writes:—"It is quite the common practice to breed two-year old fillies here, but I am of the opinion that unless they have been well nourished from weaning time on and are of good size, it is better not to breed them until they are three years old. You then have a chance to break them to work and will get a stronger and healthier foal."

Loco Poisoning in Alberta.

Two or three issues back we made reference to the work being done by the Federal Government of the U. S. in the way of carrying on investigations in regard to the poisoning by loco weed of horses and cattle in some of the western states. At that time we stated that although the loco plant was fairly prevalent on portions of our own western ranges, there had not apparently been any serious trouble experienced with it by our own stockmen.

Since writing this, we have had reason to believe that the amount of trouble occasioned on Canadian soil has been considerably greater than we had supposed. Our attention has been called to the recently issued report of the Veterinary Director-General, which report devotes some seven or eight pages to this very question.

It seems that within very recent years considerable loco poisoning has occurred in certain local areas in the foothill country, and that Inspector Geo. Hilton, V. S., was delegated to make a special investigation of this question. He describes in detail the conditions, in so far as poisoning is concerned, upon a large number of ranges, and shows that in some cases the mortality from this cause has within the past two or three years been very high.

A few paragraphs selected from the report, may be taken as showing the characteristic features of the trouble caused. Here is one case:—

"In the vicinity of Summerview we found on one premises four horses and five young cattle affected. The owner had only resided in the district three years, coming direct from Manitoba, bringing his stock with him. The year following his arrival some of his animals began to exhibit nervous symptoms, which gradually increased. His work horses, previously fearless, began to fight the halter and finally refused to have their heads handled, followed by apparent defective vision. Their gait attracted attention, upon coming to a small object in their path they would step unusually high, or endeavor to jump over it. The appearance of their eyes

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. For sale four yearling Shorthorn bulls. Rock bottom prices. Booking orders for spring Pigs.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Park farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Farlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDEDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Bree Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

W. HARRY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgebrook, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

H. W. METCALF, Greenbank Farm, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

P. M. BALLANTINE, Melrose Park Farm, Lacombe, Alta., Herefords and Yorkshires.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle.

PEKI-KOHEREDFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishoro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN C. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire and Barred Rocks.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta., Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man., Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

I. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale. T. H. Perdue.

J. A. NICOLL, Rosendale, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Braysay, Lindenwood Farm, Kellogg, Man.

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HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE—Kilkeran Farm, Box 1498, Edmonton, Alta., W. Le Roi, Ferguson, Prop.

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ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchop, Sask., Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

A. H. TRIMBLE, Lone Spruce Farm, Red Deer, Alta., Breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask., Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man., Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

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P. A. SWITZER, Maple Leaf Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Reasonable terms and inspection invited.

JERSEY CATTLE—Old Baring Farm, three miles east of Red Deer, Alta., C. A. Julian Sharman, proprietor. Correspondence and inspection invited.

JOHN ALSTON, Lake View Farm, Prince Albert, Sask., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Young stock, both sexes, not related, for sale, Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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became unnatural, assuming a wild distant glare. One mare tied in her stall was found dead in the morning, after having battered the wall in front of her up to the ceiling with her front feet in an endeavor to climb up, and falling over the partition, which gave way, injured herself fatally.

"At the time of our visit one two-year old and one three-year old colt were in an unthrifty condition, a portion of their winter coats were still visible, they were dull, sleepy, presenting a condition of malaise when undisturbed. Upon being approached they would trot away a short distance, with heads carried semi-erect, exhibiting a stilty, jerky, and uncertain gait. A lachrymal discharge was noticeable in both animals which appeared to be simply an increased flow of that fluid. These colts were showing the same symptoms last summer, they were kept in during the winter and well fed, resulting in a marked improvement. Upon being turned out, however, the symptoms reappeared with increased severity in the course of five or six weeks.

"Two mares, one seventeen, the other fourteen years, brought from Manitoba, after being in the district one year commenced to act strangely, exhibiting nervous movements, were unable to back, or did so with great difficulty. The symptoms disappeared to a certain extent during the winter months but returned during July and August, after the mares had been on pasture for a short time. At the date of our visit they were in very fair condition, lachrymation marked in both animals, salivation apparent, but not profuse, they moved in a slow, careless manner and presented a similar appearance of the eyes as the colts above mentioned. These mares were being worked with caution, the owner keeping them off the pasture as much as possible. Their condition, however, would suggest that if the exciting cause could be eliminated a complete recovery would be probable.

"Four two-year old heifers, and one three-year old were also affected. Three of these appeared dull, while the other two were excitable, erratic and nervous. They were all very much stunted, and in an unthrifty condition, showing decided lachrymation and salivation, prehension appeared difficult, grazing being accomplished in a slow, grubbing manner, accompanied by marked rigors of the muscles of the head, neck and forequarters. Upon being approached suddenly, they would trot away for a short distance, all exhibiting the same typical outline, the head carried semi-erect, arched spine, very similar to opisthotonos, while their gait was of a jerky, stumbling and uncertain nature. One of these animals presented a marked swelling in the submaxillary space, accompanied by a thickening of the inferior maxilla."

We presume that in the area in Alberta in which the trouble is experienced, it arises from one single species of plant, although there are different species that are suspected or known to produce loco poisoning. These all belong to the pea family, and are closely related.

Space may permit us to refer more fully to this subject in a later issue.

Inspection of Western Stock Yards Nearing Completion.

In our May 20 issue we made mention of the fact that Mr. Frank Dillinger, operating expert for the Railway Commission, had commenced his work of inspecting the western yards. On May 6 he started and, in conversation with him a few days ago, we were informed that he will have completed the work by about the 27th of this month. About 400 different shipping points will have been investigated by that time, and when his report goes in, the Commission will be in possession of information which will enable it to act intelligently. On the whole, we are informed the yards and shipping facilities have

been found in a fair condition, considering the settlement of the country and the other things with which the transportation companies have to contend. At some points the companies anticipated the inspection and commenced improving or enlarging the yards before the inspector arrived. Along the C. N. R. in Alberta a number of new yards are now being built as well as along the C. and E. line, and at some other points. A considerable number of improvements, however, will be suggested by Mr. Dillinger which practically means that they will be accepted by the Commission and required of the railway companies.

While the report of Mr. Dillinger has not been made to the Commission as yet, some of the suggested improvements will include the enlarging of the yards at various points, more shedding, and better feeding and water facilities. Improvements for the Winnipeg stock yards will be asked for, including the addition of ten more hog pens, which will make a total of 20 pens. In general, the railways will not be required to go more than 20 feet for water and we are informed that where water cannot be secured in the locality, it will be suggested to the Commission that the companies allow the farmers to haul water from their nearest railway watering tank. In some sections a large number of stock is shipped out and it will not be possible to get water at 20 feet. At Didsbury, Alta., for example, there are shipped out annually a large number of hogs. Plenty of water can be secured there at 25 feet and the people were very anxious to have a well. The investigating committee thought it advisable for the railway company to dig the well, and a well will be ordered dug. At Carstairs an equally large amount of stock is shipped. Here wells must be sunk to about 100 feet in order to secure a good supply. The C. P. R. Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. McMullen, recommended that the railway company pay for the first 25 feet of well and the town the remainder. This will probably be the method adopted at Carstairs and other cases will no doubt be settled equally satisfactorily.

Mr. Dillinger has in his possession as he goes from point to point a statement of the total receipts and shipments of stock from that particular point during the past year or years. The work along the line of the C. P. R. has been completed, all of Alberta, and now remains the C. N. R. branch lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Commission will act on Mr. Dillinger's report, whatever that is, and it is safe to say that justice will be done on all sides.

The people should not expect too much of the railroads and not compare them too absolutely with roads and conditions in the States. New York State alone has as much or more population than all Canada put together. If farmers would take greater advantage of the special stock trains once a week, which may now be secured under certain conditions, much better results would be obtained. In Manitoba the special stock trains are used to a much greater extent than in the other provinces, and with good results. The report of Mr. Dillinger and the subsequent action of the Commission will be awaited with interest by western stockmen and shippers.

Sittyton Grove Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale of the Sittyton Grove Shorthorns held on July 1st was not a success financially. The sale was not well attended, Americans being too busy to put in an appearance, and in consequence high prices did not rule. This herd was one of the first founded in Canada and quickly became of note because of the close association with Amos Cruickshank of the founder, the late James I. Davidson. In the old days a sale at Sittyton Grove meant much



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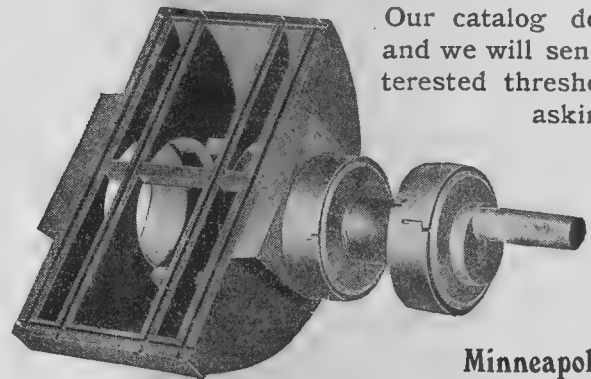
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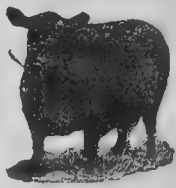
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in Shorthorn circles both in the
United States and Canada.

No fancy prices were paid, the
highest being \$295. The 39 females
averaged \$99.75 and the 9 bulls,
\$88.30 each; 14 of the best females
averaged \$160 each.

Changes Regarding Registration of Hackney and Aberdeen Angus Stock.

We have received from the Ac-
countant, National Live Stock Re-
cords, Ottawa, the new rules of entry
of the Canadian Hackney Horse
Society and the Canadian Aberdeen-
Angus Association. These rules are
as amended at the last general meet-
ing and have been but recently in-
corporated under the Pedigree Act.
They are, of course, somewhat num-
erous and lengthy, and we cannot
undertake to summarize them. Per-
sons interested in these breeds would
do well to write the official named
asking for a copy of the rules.

Pasturing, Range Sheep in Coy- ote-Proof Inclosures.

That the presence of coyotes in
any country is a menace to sheep
keeping no one familiar with the
facts will deny. Yet perhaps there is
reason to hope that in some meas-
ure this difficulty may be circum-
vented. This, at least, would be the
natural conclusion from some experi-
mental work recently done by the
U. S. Government in Oregon.

This experiment was in the pastur-
ing, as opposed to the ordinary herd-
ing, of range sheep, and it was con-
ducted jointly by the Forest Service
and the Bureau of Plant Industry.
The official report says:

"The results of the experiment are
of great significance in their bearing
on the increase of the carrying ca-
pacity of the great sheep ranges in
the Western States and on the im-
provement of range mutton and wool
in amount and quality.

"The experiment was located at
Billy Meadows, in the Wallowa Na-
tional Forest in northeastern Ore-
gon, a district infested with coyotes
and other wild animals. An area of
2,560 acres of mixed forest and grass
land was inclosed with 8 miles of
woven and barbed wire fence be-
lieved to be coyote-proof. The in-
closure was cleared of coyotes in the
spring and a band of ewes and
lambs numbering 2,209 was turned
loose within it. They were not
herded, but were left entirely free to
make their own choice of feed, water-
ing places, and bed grounds.

"The experiment was a success in
every way. Although coyotes came
up to the outside of the fence nearly
every night during the summer, not
one of them succeeded in entering
the inclosure. The sheep spent the
whole season in almost absolute
quiet, without any molestation by
wild animals. The deaths among the
sheep from all causes amounted to
only one-half of 1 per cent., and none
of this loss was from wild animals.
In three bands on the outside range
immediately adjoining the pasture
the losses during the same period
were 3 per cent., chiefly due to ani-
mals.

"Still more significant was the
condition of the sheep at the end of
the season. The pastured band was
made up of original Merino stock
bred for six years to Rambouillet
bucks. The sheep were therefore of
a pure fine-wool type. The average
weight of the lambs at the age of 6
months was 72 pounds. Individual
lambs weighed 90 pounds. In the
unfenced range immediately adjoin-
ing the pasture a band of sheep of
similar class and grade was grazed
during the season under the custom-
ary herding system. This range was
exactly similar to that in the pasture
and had the advantage of being a
little less heavily stocked. The lambs

of this band averaged 62 pounds, 10
pounds less than the pastured lambs.
The heaviest herded band of fine-
wool sheep accessible for compar-
ison had lambs averaging 64 pounds,
and they had grazed during the sum-
mer on a range richer than that in
the pasture. Even half-Shropshire
lambs from Merino and Rambouillet
ewes when herded failed to weigh as
much as the fine wools, the half-
Shropshire lambs in the four herded
bands used for comparison averaging
63, 64, 65 and 69 pounds, respectively.

"In the matter of carrying capac-
ity a still greater economy was ef-
fected. A comparison of the pasture
with the ranges of five bands im-
mediately surrounding it indicates
that the carrying capacity of the
land was increased 50 per cent., at a
conservative estimate, by the pasture
system.

"The excessive cost of the fence—
\$845.54 per mile—was due in part to
special items of expense, such as
\$1,037.46 for hauling wire from the
railroad, \$1,150.87 for clearing tim-
ber from the fence line, and the high
cost of labor, \$3 a day. Under or-
dinary conditions the fence can be
constructed for \$500 per mile.

"The system is applicable with
much greater economy to lands out-
side the national forests and at lower
elevations. Under suitable condi-
tions, in such situations, a fence of
this kind will pay for itself in a few
years. If our land laws were such
that the system could be applied to
the whole of the remaining public
sheep range, the product of these
lands in wool and mutton, it is con-
fidently believed, would be doubled."

The Nursing of Sick Animals.

By J. M. Christy, Assistant Principal
Veterinary Surgeon for the
Transvaal.

Too much attention cannot be given
to this subject. My experience is
that owners are far too liable to place
implicit faith in medicinal remedies,
and are either ignorant of how to
nurse their patients through serious
attacks of illness or are too negligent
to do so. Proper medicines intelli-
gently administered play a most im-
portant part in combating all forms of
disease, but to be successful they must
be backed up by good nursing. We
have all heard well-intentioned but
ignorant people extolling the medicinal
virtues of anti-friction grease, par-
affin oil, and gunpowder, but seldom
hear them speaking enthusiastically
about nursing, which is a troublesome
thing, calling for energy and patience.

The most important duties of any
one in charge of sick animals is to
see that his patients are made as
comfortable as circumstances will ad-
mit, that proper food only, and at
regular intervals, is given, and that
any medicine prescribed is adminis-
tered exactly according to in-
structions. I do not assume to
dictate to any man, but a quar-
ter of a century's experience
in dealing with sick animals has
impressed forcibly on me the good
results following careful, intelligent
nursing, as opposed to indiscriminate
proportion to furnish nutriment for
animals undergo disintegration and
which is supposed to be a specific for
the particular trouble for which it is
given. There are few specific reme-
dies for any of the many ills the ani-
mal body is heir to. The bodies of all
waste, and their growth and repair
require continual recuperation. By
digestion and assimilation the food
materials are prepared for their spec-
ial uses, and build up or maintain the
body at its normal standard. In
health, food must be provided in suf-
ficient amount, of suitable quality, and
with its several constituents in fitting
proportion to furnish nutriment for
every tissue. Water, which consti-
tutes four-fifths of the total weight
of most animals, is being constantly
removed by the lungs, skin, kidneys,
and intestines, and, unless restored at
short intervals, thirst and impaired
health ensue.

Ring- Bone

There is no case so old or
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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the
horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever
fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute
applications cure. Works just as well on
Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before order-
ing or buying any kind of a remedy for any
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years old and an excellent stock getter, must
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young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron,
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FIVE STALLIONS from one to
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10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the
best quality I ever raised, sired by the great
Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show
females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and
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THOMSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O.,
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Beef.

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Five Young Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Not only are water and watery fluids requisite for the normal nutrition of the tissues and for dissolving and carrying away their waste products, but in sick animals they also assist the removal of the products of disease.

Even more imperative is the need of pure air to oxygenate the blood, maintain internal respiration and normal tissue change, and remove waste products. These requirements, essential in health, are even more important in animals affected by disease. Food, then, requires to be given with especial care, and in an easily digested form, for in all serious diseases the digestive functions are impaired. In many febrile (pertaining to fever) complaints the ordinary foods being imperfectly digested and assimilated are apt to produce or aggravate gastric derangement. Animals suffering from febrile and inflammatory disorders should, therefore, be restricted to easily digested foods, such as mash, gruels, etc., given at short intervals, to which extra nutritive value can be given, as required, by addition of milk, eggs, or meat extract. Food should never be allowed to lie long before a sick animal. If not promptly eaten it should be removed, and in a couple of hours or less time replaced by a fresh supply. During and after attacks of debilitating disease, patients fed, as they should be, on small quantities of rapidly digested fare obviously require food more frequently than in health.

With returning appetite a convalescent occasionally greedily eats more than can be easily digested, and against this contingency well-intentioned attendants require to be warned. Relapses of stomach and bowel troubles sometimes occur by allowing animals, immediately after recovery, their full allowance of food.

There are few diseases, if any, in which animals injure themselves taking too much water or watery fluids, but they are often rendered uncomfortable and injured by undue restriction. A supply of water should always be within the patient's reach. Cold water seldom does harm, and is more palatable and refreshing than when tepid.

In towns, particularly, much mismanagement occurs with regard to the ventilation and temperatures of the habitations of sick animals. Draughts should be avoided, but cool air should be freely admitted, and the stable kept scrupulously clean.

No restorative or tonic is so effectual as cool, pure air, and it is especially needful in diseases of the respiratory organs, or of a lowering or wasting nature, such as influenza in horses and distemper in dogs.

Sunlight is also an essential factor in the promotion of health, especially in the young. It increases the capacity of the blood and tissues for oxygen favors healthy excretion, and is an excellent disinfectant.

A comfortable bed greatly conduces to the restoration of most sick animals. A sick, exhausted horse, who to his disadvantage would continue to stand if kept in a stall, will often at once lie down and rest if placed in a comfortable box or nice shady place with a proper bed.

In febrile and inflammatory attacks, and during recovery from exhausting diseases, it is desirable to conserve the bodily heat. For this purpose a warm rug or two, and bandages to the legs, do good. They help to maintain equable temperature and combat congestion of internal organs, but at least twice daily these rugs and bandages should be removed, the skin wiped over, and the clothing at once replaced.

Attention to the position of the patient is frequently important, and must be seen to; thus a horse allowed to lie for any great length of time on one side is liable to suffer from congestion of the lung on the under side; cattle, when very sick, if allowed to occupy the same recumbent position for any length of time are liable to become tympanitic, and their chance of recovery is there-

by seriously impaired. Sick animals should never be allowed to lie prone in any one position for a long period; turn them over occasionally, and hand rub the parts they have been lying on; this will assist local and general circulation and contribute materially to their general comfort and ultimate recovery. The feeding of sick and convalescent animals is of the greatest importance; the guides are, give nothing difficult to digest, tempt the appetite, but do not overload the digestive tract.

To sum up, in dealing with sick animals we should use our common sense, which dictates that we should pay particular attention to the patient's general comfort, his dieting and watering, and only administer medicinal remedies whose action we understand, or that from previous experience we know to be beneficial in the particular trouble with which we have to contend.

Vol. XVI of the Clydesdale Stud Book.

We have received, a short time ago, Vol. XVI of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. It contains the pedigrees of 1,291 stallions and 4,143 mares, a total of 5,434, making it the largest Clydesdale stud book ever published in this or any other country. It will be of special value as it contains the bulk of the importations of the past eight years, the change of rules regarding the standard of breeding of imported animals having compelled the registration of most of the imported animals in Canada.

Fads in Breeding.

In the breeding of many lines of stock we find people following fads. Sometimes these have to do with color, sometimes with the shape of a horn, or a turn of the snout.

Fads in breeding are often created in the show yard by a judge or set of judges. (So long as this judge or his set continue to judge they will turn down fine animals of type different from their speciality. The result is that men who would win, breed to the prize winning animals or lines of blood, and so for a time meet the approval of the particular judges referred to, but fall down the moment another judge or committee gives prominence to a new fad in form.)

It is time to form definite ideas as to a standard of type and then stick to it. It is true that breed associations have decided upon a scale of points for each breed, and have recommended expert judges to follow such scales in judging. But they forget all about the scale of points apparently when they come to pass upon a class. Each man has his fad and but a faint remembrance of the scale of points; and he therefore proceeds to turn down animals that do not come up to his individual standard.

Meanwhile the sensible breeder who does not necessarily show, will form his own ideal and stick to it, and in so doing should fight shy of fashionable fads and go his own way, breeding only to sires of his ideal type, and all the time feeding along the lines of common sense. When that time comes, we shall have better stock and fewer fads and fancies.

Speak to the horse as though he were a gentleman.

One horseman says: "There are oats in the curry comb." Try it.

Are the horses afraid of the hired man? Then change the name of the hired man.

The three greatest enemies of the horse are idleness, fat and a useless blacksmith.

No horse can do his best work when tightly reined. Every horse on the farm especially should have only a slack rein.



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

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Irene (Imp.) Champion Mare, Regina.

Golden West Stock Farm

We are offering at present a big selection of home bred and imported Clydesdale stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big draft stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride."

Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

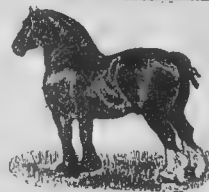
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The Farmers' Harvest Friend

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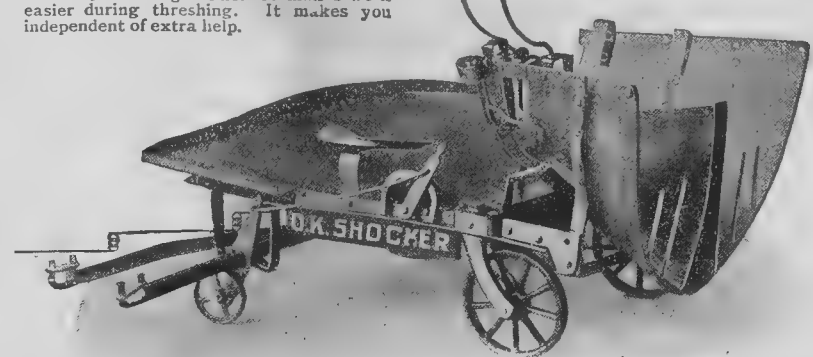
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They are selling fast, so order early. Ask your dealer if he is going to handle

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We will Dispose of Exclusive Territory

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VETERINARY
As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquires must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Acclimatization.

W.K., Routledge, Man.—Six weeks ago I bought an eastern horse from a dealer. He was six years old and had a few small blotches or pimple-like swellings on his skin. A week or so later these increased in number and came off quite easily with the finger or curry comb, leaving bare spots the size of a five cent piece. The hair came off in small patches. There was no matter and no itch. He has lost flesh rapidly on spring work. He eats well and drinks more than is usual. He urinates three or four times during the morning and also in afternoon, and has lost much of his former energy. The blotches are all gone now though a few marks remain. He has an awkward kind of gait as if a trifle lame on front foot. Have noticed an occasional discharge at nostrils. Have fed hay and about a gallon and three-quarters of oat chop. His mate, a mare seven years old, is in good condition but has lately got the same spots on her skin. She has, however, none of his other symptoms, being full of life and energy. She has improved on the feed he has gone down on.

Answer.—Eastern horses frequently suffer from various disorders when transported to the West, and with yours this seems to have taken the form of a skin affection known as urticaria. As they become acclimated this trouble will pass off, and in the meantime, do not feed too heavily. The awkward gait may be natural to him, but the leg should be carefully examined for any cause of lameness.

Worms in Colt.

C. A. H., Melita, Man.—"1. Foal, two years old, passes worms about 8 or 10 inches long, white and tapering at both ends. What will I give her for them? 2. Also, mare just foaled, has very little milk. I am giving her cracked oats and she is running out on grass. Could I give her anything that would increase her milk flow?"

Answer.—Give two drachms of santonin once a day in a small bran mash for three consecutive days and then give six drachms of aloes and one drachm of ginger dissolved in warm water. Starve the colt the night before giving it to him. 2. The fresh grass should bring the mare to her milk, and you can help it by giving her a teaspoonful of powdered aniseed in a bran mash twice a day.

Shoulder Slip.

W. D. S., Man.—"I have a rising 3-year old horse that slipped in the snow and hurt his shoulder while running from a dog. The lower end of his shoulder goes out from his body when walking. He trots and runs over the pasture and it does not seem to hurt him. I first rubbed his shoulder with turpentine and then in a day or two blistered it. He is getting better. What would be the best treatment, and how soon do you think I can work him?"

Answer.—The seat of trouble is in the muscles that bind the shoulder-blade to the body and these are so deeply situated that little can be done in the way of rubbing in liniments, blistering, etc., as the effect does not reach the spot. Rest will bring a cure in time but you must have patience and not be in a hurry to work the horse as soon as he seems all right or you may make him lame again.

Embolism.

A Subscriber, Saddle Lake, Alta.—"About a month ago after traveling about two miles my driving mare commenced to hang back and looked as if she were listening to something behind, or like a horse that had a notion to balk. After going that way for a quarter of a mile she suddenly started to run, and for half a mile I had very little control over her. Then she cooled down and went along as usual.

A month ago I had been driving all forenoon. After dinner, when about two miles along the road she suddenly became unsteady on her feet and stopped, turned her head to the right, towards the other horse, leaned out and back, had convulsions like an animal that had been poisoned with strychnine. This lasted for a minute or two when she came partially out of it for a moment. These symptoms were repeated four times, and then she started off on a run for half a mile, leaning to the left so hard that the only thing that kept her from falling was the harness. After standing for a few moments she went on all right. A few days ago she became unsteady on her feet after driving about a mile, and the muscles of her body twitched like as if she was poked in the ribs with your finger. There was an interval of about 15 or 20 seconds between the twitches. The spell lasted 3 or 4 minutes, when she came all right again."

Answer.—Your mare has had several attacks of embolism, a disease affecting the brain and it is quite likely that she will have more of them and they are more likely to occur while she is being driven. It is not safe to drive her, as any of these attacks might easily prove fatal. She had better be turned out on the grass for a long time as the only thing possible under the circumstances.

Chronic Cough.

C. A. C., Creelman, Sask.—"I have a mare colt, 9 months old, which took distemper this winter, and since then has had a cough and has not picked up any. I am feeding it hay, about a quart of oats, and bran mixed three times a day."

Answer.—The feed is all right, but the colt requires some medicine. Take one ounce of iodide of potassium, half an ounce of fld. ext. of nuxvomica, two ounces of glycerine and enough water to make an eight ounce mixture. Give the colt a dessertspoonful three times a day.

Rupture.

A Reader, Miniota, Man.—"I have a colt, two years old, which seems to be ruptured. The rupture appeared soon after castration. The colt looks as if he was not castrated; and has been that way for about a year."

Answer.—This may not be a rupture at all, but a dropsy of the scrotum and if so can be cured by tapping and the injection of iodine. In any case you had better show the colt to your local veterinarian.

Feeding Grain Treated With Formaldehyde.

H. R. W., Edmonton, Alta.—"Is there any danger in feeding to hogs grain that has been treated with formaldehyde?"

Answer.—If the grain smells of formaldehyde it should not be fed to animals of any species, but if no smell can be detected it would be safe enough.

Swollen Knee.

H.H.H., Francis, Sask.—"I have a horse with a swollen front knee. He started to go lame this spring (he has had the bunch for two years). At times the knee is soft. I saw a recipe in your May 5 issue for curb. Would that be good for this? If not, what can I do for it?"

Answer.—Yes, the blister recommended for the case of curb would be all right for your horse, but as it is

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Herd headed by Jill Stamford. This bull won 2nd at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon Fair, 1908. Several bulls the get of my champion tip bull Allislin, (in.p.) for sale.

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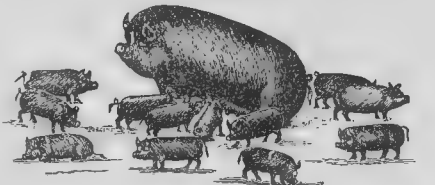
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IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 935, WISCONSIN, ONT.

a case of long standing, it will have to be blistered more than once. Allow a fortnight to elapse between blisters.

Tuberculosis.

A. M. C., Pierson, Man.—1. "I bought a cow about two months ago and after I had her a few days I noticed that she would puff and wheeze when the stable was very warm. Now, when she is running out, if she runs a short way she is very bad and one day I noticed her bleeding at the nose. 2. What is the tuberculin test?"

Answer.—1. This cow is showing signs of this disease and should be tested to make sure. 2. The tuberculin test is a test applied by veterinary surgeons to cattle suspected of tuberculosis. It is very reliable and will put the matter beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt.

Contracted Tendons.

H. E. D., North Portal, Sask.—"I have a yearling colt which gradually took lame, about two months ago, on his left front foot. He holds his foot well forward when walking; with the leg slightly contracted and only touching the tip of hoof. There are no bones broken and no swelling occurs. It does not appear to be sore at any place."

Answer.—The colt seems to have contracted tendons and may have to be operated on. Before doing so, however, it would be well to try if a special shoe applied to that foot will not gradually induce him to extend the leg. If not too far, take him to the blacksmith and have the foot pared level, and the heels lowered as much as they will stand. Then let a shoe be applied. This shoe is to be thin and flat and as light as the smith can make it, and at the toe it is to be made to project beyond the hoof for an inch and a half. This can be done by welding a piece to the toe of the shoe, have it turned up slightly in front like the runner of a sleigh, and all rough corners and edges smoothed off with a file. Let the colt run on the grass with this shoe on, and if he shows improvement, have the shoe removed and reset after a month. If no improvement is seen in a month, have him examined by a veterinary surgeon with a view to operating, if advisable.

Bloody Milk.

C. K., Hill Farm, Sask.—"I have a cow that gives blood in her milk. I would like to know the cause."

Answer.—Blood in the milk may come from various causes, such as congestion of the udder in heavy milkers, after calving, inflammation from different causes, injuries to the udder from blows or kicks, and lastly tuberculosis of the udder. You will have to decide from your own knowledge of the case which of these causes is most likely to have affected your cow.

Punctured Foot.

L. T., Saskatchewan.—"What should I do for a lame horse that I have? The horse has been on the range all winter, and when I got him in for spring work I noticed that his left hind leg was discharging matter from the top left hand side of the hoof, just near the heel. I worked him all seeding and only just recently has he gone lame. I took him to a veterinarian, but he did not seem to know what was the matter. All he did was to lance the place where it was discharging and told me to bathe it with creolin and hot water twice a day. This I have done for 3 weeks, but the horse gets worse and the swelling is going farther up the leg. It seems to me as if there must be something in the foot, but the veterinarian said there might have been in the past, but now there was not."

Answer.—The foot must have been punctured with something and from the difficulty you are having in healing it up, there is every probability that it is there yet. The foot

should be pared out at the heel in the space between the bar and the wall until you either draw blood or else open a cavity containing pus. In the latter case, enlarge the opening by removing all that part of the sole that is detached from the flesh and with a syringe inject a little peroxide of hydrogen into the sore above. This will very likely run out at the opening in the sole, showing that the pus has come from an injury to the sole. Once free drainage is given in this way and the discharge can escape through the bottom opening instead of overflowing by the hole at the top of the hoof, there should be no difficulty in getting the part to heal. If it does not, it means that there is something in the shape of dead cartilage, dead bone or perhaps a splinter of wood that must be removed.

Tuberculosis, Etc.

A Subscriber, Sask.—1. "I have a cow that for some time past has had a cough. She looks well, but her eyes look dull. I was thinking it was the starting of tuberculosis. To whom should I write? What will it cost me to have her examined?"

2. "Also a mare 7 years old in February took sick and the doctor said it was distemper. She broke inside and her legs swelled badly, and since the swelling left one of her legs has been so sore that she cannot stand on it and she is lame when she walks. Through her sickness she got very weak in the kidneys."

Answer.—1. You would have to pay your own veterinary surgeon to test the cow as the government does not make free tests. 2. Give the mare one and one-half drachms of iodine of potassium three times a day for a week and apply hot fomentations to the leg.

Swollen Knees.

W. R., Sask.—"Mare, aged, has both knees swollen. The under part of the knee is puffy, as if there is a liquid in it, and where the foot bends there is an enlargement as if the mare had injured her knees against the manger. In addition to that, on the outer side, above the knee, the tendon is swollen, and although I have blistered it several times in winter it does not disappear. Now, after a little hard work, the tendon on the other leg starts swelling too. What is the matter and where lies the trouble? I had a V.S. at my place last fall, and he told me to blister it. The legs seem to be square under the body and she cannot lift the foot very high."

Answer.—It is very doubtful if you can do much for these knees, which seem to be affected with chronic rheumatism, but the following treatment might be tried. Shave off the hair and paint the knee with iodine liniment once a day and apply an elastic bandage to the part. Let her wear the bandage except when working.

Extract of Logwood.

G. W. G., Esterhazy, Sask.—"How should extract of logwood be mixed with water, and in what proportion, before it can be given to an animal suffering from diarrhoea? What would be the dose for a colt from 3 weeks to 3 months old?"

Answer.—The drug is dissolved in hot water and given as a remedy for diarrhoea. The amount of water does not matter as long as there is enough to dissolve the logwood. Dose for a colt of 3 weeks to 3 months, ten to thirty grains.

Helps to Impregnation.

Subscriber, Sask.—"I think I once read in your paper that a mare which had not raised a colt for three or four years and was hard to get in foal could be put right by a veterinarian. Please state if, and how, this remedy could be applied without the assistance of a veterinarian. Mare is ten years old and perfectly healthy."

Answer.—One method in dealing with such a case is to dilate the os

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Three yearling Bulls and young Boars and Sows for Sale.

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PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

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uteri or mouth of the womb just before service. This is done by oiling the hand and arm, passing it into the vagina and feeling for the os at the end of the passage. It will be found projecting backwards like the neck of a bottle. Pass one finger into it, then two, and by spreading the fingers the os may be gradually dilated until the hand can be passed into the womb. Use no violence but do it gently. Then put her to the horse. The other method of artificial impregnation requires special appliances and had better be left to the veterinarian.

Broncho in Foal.

G. H. W. Dunsmore.—"I bought a broncho mare this spring which I broke, and she has proved to be with foal. She works pretty regularly, but off work swells under belly, down from udder. She also has scratches on one hind leg. I feed three sheaves a day when working and some threshed oats, and when not at work she runs in the pasture. Is the swelling likely to continue after foaling? Give also treatment."

Answer.—The trouble is entirely due to the condition of pregnancy and should disappear shortly after she foals. You had better let her run on the grass until then.

Poor Luck With Pigs.

Farmer, Saskatchewan. — "I had two sows one year old. Bred them to a year old rough-boned boar. Sows ran at large all winter. Were fed well on barley, oats, and quite a lot of frozen wheat. Sows went 120 days and over before farrowing. One sow lay around four days, and in that time I had taken away 8 pigs. Pigs were as large as some pigs are at ten days old. They were all dead. Sow number two died the fourth day, after I had taken four pigs away, all dead. Pigs had only a few hairs on them. Has the bigness of bone of the boar anything to do with the size of the pigs? Is the feeding of frozen wheat the cause of lack of hair on the pigs? Is 120 days too long for a sow to go? How long does a cow go at the longest?"

Answer. — Frozen wheat is not good feed for hogs, and must be blamed for the trouble you have had. Much depends upon how it is fed, however, and most of the ill-effects follow feeding it uncooked with little or no other feed to correct its constipating tendency. The big boned boar may have had something to do with the size of the young pigs, but it is likely that the sows would have farrowed all right if they had been fed a more mixed diet without the wheat during the last week or two. 120 days is extremely long for a sow to carry her young; the average is 113 days and the extremes are set down by one authority as 110 days and 118 days. The longest period for the cow is 300 days.

Sallenders.

W. M., Saskatchewan.—"I have a five-year old Clydesdale stallion, weighing about 1700 lbs. For quite a while he has had on one of his hind legs, on the inside of the hock, a touch of scratches, but it is now coming on the other leg, too. I put on sweet oil with sulphur first, then after it did not heal up I put vaseline on it. Then I gave him a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a day, but all in vain. It does not bother him in walking, but it itches and makes him bite the place every time he gets a chance, and makes it bleed. I have to feed him heavily now, as the breeding season is very busy."

Answer.—This is a form of eczema affecting the front of the hock and very similar to the scratches below the fetlock. In treating this give plenty of exercise and avoid over-feeding. Do not use common soap to wash it, but get some 'green' soap from a druggist and use that to wash the part once a day. Then dry it and paint the edges of the track with tincture of iodine. Repeat this once a day and, if the skin gets

too dry after treatment, a little vaseline may be gently rubbed in.

Blood Poisoning.

Reader, Hamiota, Man.—"I have a mare, 10 year old, got her front foot bruised just above her hoof and became very lame. Had it lanced and kept well washed and poulticed. That limb is better, but the other front leg is badly swelled; is still hard and stiff. The muscles of her neck, back and flanks became hard, but she is better there as I rubbed her well with liniment. Would like to know how to treat her to take down swelling and stiffness. She is a valuable beast and has always been healthy and strong. She foaled since she was hurt but the foal died in a few days."

Answer.—Your mare is suffering from a mild form of blood-poisoning resulting from the injury she received. Give her two drachms of iodide of potassium twice a day, bathe the swellings with hot water and afterwards rub in a little camphorated oil.

Eulogy on the Dog.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

[One of the most famous speeches ever made by the late Senator Vest, of Missouri, was made in the course of the trial of a man who had wantonly shot a dog belonging to a neighbor. Vest represented the plaintiff, who demanded \$200 damages. When Vest finished speaking, the jury, after two minutes' deliberation, awarded the plaintiff \$500. The full text of his speech is printed above.]

During the hot days do not forget that the active perspiration of the farm horses makes such a drain upon their systems that they need frequent waterings to counterbalance it.



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No more paint for me!
I've now covered every roof on my place with Amatite.

To buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble. Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago. The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features.

If you are still using the "old rubber kind" the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amatite: why it needs no painting; why it wears longer than the "smooth surfaced" roofings, and why it costs less.

First—Its chief ingredient is Coal Tar Pitch—not a "secret compound" but a well known, long tested material, recognized by engineers as the greatest waterproofing material known. Two layers of this material are used in every sheet of Amatite.

Second—We use two layers of the best grade of wool felt to hold the pitch in place. This wool felt

gives tensile strength to the roofing, and is the best material known for that purpose.

Third—On top of these four layers is a real mineral surface. This surface requires absolutely no painting, and adds materially to the life of the roofing. It is fire retardant. It is permanent.

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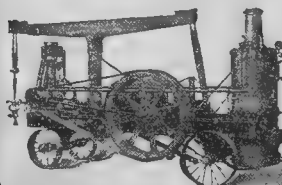
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The University a Practical Necessity.

By W. A. McIntyre, LL.D., Winnipeg.

To many minds the word "University" suggests little more than the study of Latin and Greek and Mathematics. At best, it is but a place at which the children of the fairly well-to-do may receive a culture of a somewhat non-practical character—a culture, however, which confers upon the recipient some slight social distinction, and gives him an entrance to one of the learned professions. It is not to be wondered at that in a country where this notion is fairly common that the public support of the institution is not very popular with the masses. They do not understand why the many should be taxed for the benefit of the few. They do not consider it reasonable that an institution which does little or nothing for the state should receive state aid. Nor is it possible to find fault with this argument. The conclusion is in perfect harmony with the premises. If a university were nothing but a school for children of the rich, it would not be unfair that it should be denied popular aid.

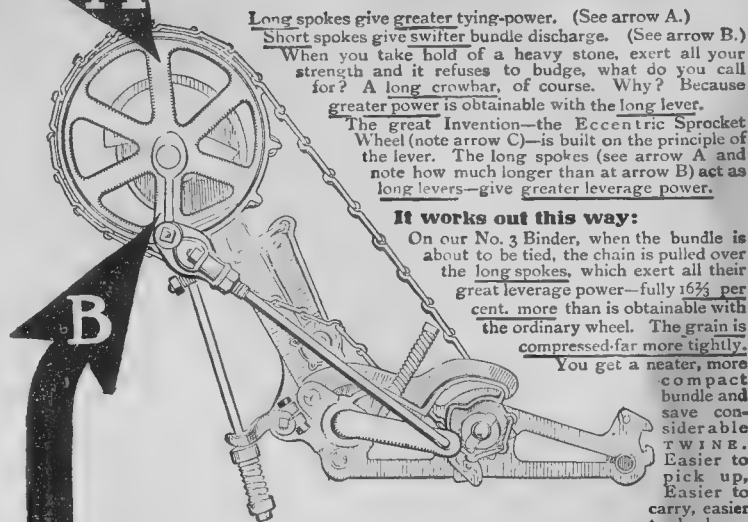
Yet no error could be greater than to conceive of a modern university in this way. Properly organized and directed it is the one institution in the state which is most worthy of popular support, for it is the one institution upon which the industrial and social welfare of the whole community depends.

Just how true this statement is, may be illustrated by a study of the university at Madison, Wisconsin, which may be taken as a type of the state university, now becoming recognized everywhere as a necessary factor in the upbuilding of national life. It is not the purpose of this article to describe that institution in full, but to point out a few ways in which it is serving the people. It seems to be a first principle of its existence to perpetuate all that is good in the past; to prepare for the future by developing power and intelligence in the young people who meet within its walls; and above all to serve in the present, by studying existing social, political, industrial and economic needs and suggesting means for supplying them.

Imagine then a college of science, arts and literature which stands for general culture, and a series of related technical schools and colleges, representing every great field of research and every great occupation in the state. Picture also extensive courses so broad that practically everybody who feels so disposed may take advantage of them. Add to these correspondence courses so varied that hundreds are coming under the direction of trained instructors of the university. Add also shop classes in the great manufacturing centres of the state; institutes among farmers, teachers, bakers, butchers and every other class that requires direction and instruction; and public reading courses and debating societies conducted seriously and with rare intelligence. Above all consider the professors in the university as experts in their own fields, directing the legislature in all matters affecting trade, commerce and finance, and you have a faint idea what a live university means in a wise community.

To make this concrete let us begin by stating a few things that the College of Agriculture is doing for the people, at the same time that it is giving practical instruction to its students. Because of experiments in grain-growing the output for the state has so increased that it is asserted the additional profit will now meet the whole current expense of the university ten times over. The practical demonstrations in tuberculosis have been so effective, that it is now reported to be difficult to find within the state an animal which is a good subject for demonstration. Nor is the state less anxious to perfect its breeds of horses. What more fitting than that the head of the veterinary department should control the board which licenses stallions? It seems to be taken as granted, not only in the Col-

READ ABOUT THE GREAT INVENTION THE ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL



Long spokes give greater tying-power. (See arrow A.)

Short spokes give swifter bundle discharge. (See arrow B.)

When you take hold of a heavy stone, exert all your strength and it refuses to budge, what do you call for? A long crowbar, of course. Why? Because greater power is obtainable with the long lever.

The great invention—the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel (note arrow C)—is built on the principle of the lever. The long spokes (see arrow A) and note how much longer than at arrow B) act as long levers—give greater leverage power.

It works out this way:

On our No. 3 Binder, when the bundle is about to be tied, the chain is pulled over the long spokes, which exert all their great leverage power—fully 162% per cent. more than is obtainable with the ordinary wheel. The grain is compressed far more tightly.

You get a neater, more compact bundle and save considerable TWINE. Easier to pick up, Easier to carry, easier to shock.

Immediately after our Knotter ties the bundle, the chain is pulled over the short spokes (see arrow B) and note difference in length of spoke as compared with arrow A). The shorter spokes greatly increase the speed of the chain. The bundle is given a swifter discharge than with ordinary wheel, and the needle is speedily brought back, out of the way of the downcoming grain, into position for the next sheaf.

The Eccentric Sprocket does this, too—it prevents that "jar" or "jerk" always noticed on other machines when a bundle is being tied and discharged. You will not feel it on the No. 3; neither will your horses be annoyed by it, nor "the life" of the machine be shortened. Frost & Wood No. 3 runs along and does its work without even a suggestion of that "jerk."

Now, you see why every maker would put the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel on his binder if we did not control the patents for Canada. You see why it's wise to invest a post card and get our Binder Booklet so as to become thoroughly posted on the peer of them all—the Frost & Wood No. 3.

You are on the right track when you start investigating our No. 3—the binder that is built by a purely Canadian Company, who thoroughly understands Canadian conditions. We would like you to read a few of the hundreds of testimonials we have received from Canadian farmers, which back up our claims to the letter.

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Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of Interior.

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lege of Agriculture but in every department of university activity, that the university teachers are to be at the call of the state in all practical matters. They supply the facts, the expert evidence, upon which the legislature and the people take action.

Let us turn to another department, that of political science. The service rendered to the people is not limited to lectures intended for the benefit of the next generation. The head of the department is head of the legislative department of the Legislature of Wisconsin. He provides the legislature with all possible information on all legislative matters. And he does it in a non-political manner. He is in politics but not of it. A proof of his worth lies in the fact that most of the new laws of the state are put into shape in his office. It is, therefore, next to impossible to work in one of those convenient little clauses which so often is intended to defeat an act in its practical working. Of course it is plain from this that the people and the Legislature of Wisconsin want wise laws properly administered. It is only under such conditions that the services of experts would be in demand. It seems eminently fitting, however, that where the people are honestly striving to get the best, they should welcome the opinions of those best informed.

There is in Wisconsin a tax commission. This has at its command the services of distinguished specialists in the university. As a result, it is known just what the railways are worth, what they may be expected within reason to earn, and what taxes they should pay. The real as contrasted with the assessed value of property is also accurately determined by those competent to make adjustments of this kind while the taxation of mortgages has been placed on a proper footing. It is easily understood, therefore, that in Wisconsin taxation is not guess-work but scientific calculation. Of course, this method of ascertaining real values and taxing in accordance therewith is possible only in a community where people wish that principle applied. If there were those in the Legislature of Wisconsin who wished to relieve the railroads of their share of the public burden, or who wished to play into the hands of the speculator, the legislation might not be in line with the recommendation of the experts. The point to be noted, however, is this, that Wisconsin having a staff of qualified professors seeks the advice of these men in all things that pertain to the welfare and happiness of the state. The state is guided in most things by those who know, and not by the ignorant who think they know.

Another commission in the state is that which regulates the civil service. At its head is another member of the university staff—a professor of political science. He is another man who is in politics but not of it. Of course every community is not willing to have the civil service regulated in this way, but it is evident that where the people are ready for such a course that they could not do better than entrust the matter to an expert in this very matter.

In the department of geology there is a man who naturally devoted much attention to the study of soils. It was not a great step to the study of roads. Now he appears before the legislature as authority on road-building and his advice is followed because it is wise and disinterested. Why should not a lecturer in geology step down into the practical world and turn his knowledge to good account?

It is unnecessary to refer to the department of medicine. The board of health naturally has as its chief administrative officer a member of the university staff, the expert in bacteriology.

One of the best things that Wisconsin has done has been to regulate its railway service. This was brought about by a railroad commission of which a leading member was a professor in the university. It is doubtful if in the history of commissions there can be found one whose deliberations have been more sane. Where they recommended in 1907 that the passenger rates on three leading railroads in

the state be reduced from three to two and one-half cents a mile, the railways never offered opposition for the reason given by one of the officials of the C and N.W. Railway:

"Appeal from it?" he said. "Why should we appeal? The decision was not only a decision but a complete argument. It contained all the facts. It was wonderful. All that a judge would do would be to read it. There is no more evidence to be introduced. The decision is one of the most marvellous examples of railroad accounting we have ever seen. No, we'll let it alone."

Here again then is seen the advantage of entrusting national affairs to trained experts. Let the principle be clearly understood. It is the business of these experts to know the facts, and it is for the people, through their legislature, to be guided by them in making their laws. Is the principle a sound one?

Space forbids mention of the practical service rendered by the engineering department. It is only necessary to remark that several of the instructors are daily rendering valuable service to the state as expert advisers. The university is not an aristocratic institution whose members are suffering from a surfeit of academic dignity, but a thoroughly useful public corporation with practical ends to serve.

When a university gets the idea that it is to serve the people it is wonderful how it begins to look around for openings. There is, not far from Madison, the large city of Milwaukee. In the large manufacturing establishments there are hundreds of young men who are working mechanically. It was a thought of the university to lift this service from pure mechanism to the plane of intelligent action. Professors went down and opened up classes with the consent of the employers. Not only are these classes well attended but the owners of the shops are delighted because labor has been put on a higher plane.

Out in the state there are hundreds of young people organizing into debating and literary societies. Here again the university steps in, suggests profitable lines of discussion, names textbooks, provides outlines. It does the same in the matter of reading courses.

The bakers in a certain section felt that somehow the university might do something for them. The result was that a dozen lectures were given by experts, who illustrated their remarks by use of materials and lantern slides. These talks were on "Flour-grading," "Varieties of wheat," "Yeast," "Starch," etc.

Now perhaps this is sufficient with regard to one institution. It is not written to advertise it nor to eulogize it, but to remove the conception that a university is necessarily narrow and theoretical. Some are, no doubt, but a modern university properly controlled need not be divorced from actual life, but should be a controlling element in it. It should stand for intelligence in the community. In the departments of agriculture, health, legislation, education, economics, and in all matters individual and social, the experts in the university should put their knowledge and experience at the service of the people.

Wisconsin thinks a million dollars a year is little to give its university, because the university is the fountain of its life.

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Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull;
Where gaols are empty, and where barns are full;
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Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
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She was ready to sleep and she lay on
my arm,
In her little frilled cap so fine,
With her golden hair falling out at the
edge,
Like a circle of noon sunshine.
And I humm'd the old tune of "Ban-
bury Cross."
And "Three Men Who Put Out to
Sea."
When she sleepily said, as she closed
her blue eyes:
"Papa, what would you take for me?"
And I answered, "A dollar, dear little
heart."
And she slept, baby weary with play,
But I held her warm in my love-strong
arms,
And I rocked her and rocked away.
Oh, the dollar meant all the world to
me,
The land and the sea and the sky,
The lowest depths of the lowest place,
The highest of all that's high.
All the cities, with streets and palaces,
With their people and stores and art,
I would not take for one low soft throb
Of my little one's loving heart;
Nor all the gold that was ever found,
In the busy, wealth-finding past,
Would stake for one smile of my dar-
ling's face,
Did I know it must be the last.
So I rocked my baby and rocked away,
And I felt such a sweet content,
For the words of the song expressed
more to me,
Than they ever before had meant.
And the night crept on, and I slept and
dreamed,
Of things far too glad some to be,
And I waken'd with lips saying close
in my ear,
"Papa, what would you take for me?"
—Eugene Field.

Common Diseases and How to Handle Them.

Just as among the hundreds of beautiful flowers in the woods and fields there is a "poison dogwood," or among the luscious mushrooms a deadly "amanita," or as in a great city among the thousands of honest, harmless, law-abiding citizens there is an occasional thief or murderer; so among the millions of helpful bacteria there are a few which in man and animals cause disease of greater or less virulence.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

These are called infectious or contagious diseases. They are carried either by actual contact with diseased tissues; by inhaled dust, as most often in tuberculosis or consumption; or by food or drink in which was the germ which is capable of causing a specific disease—as typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., or through some wound in the skin.

NO GERM NO DISEASE.

If the specific germ of typhoid fever, tuberculosis or pneumonia, etc., is not present the disease will not appear, no matter how "run down" the person may be. But any condition short of normal health—any weakening of the body by cold, indigestion, fatigue, overheating, lack of nourishment, etc.—tends to lessen the resistance in some part or the whole of the body and makes the attack of any germ which comes along more surely successful.

FAVORABLE CONDITION.

Any inherited weakness, as weak lungs, sluggish circulation, imperfect digestive powers, increases the danger or liability to attacks of germ diseases. Given the germ under favorable conditions for its growth, it is then a question of the resistant powers of the individual, aided, perhaps, by medical science, whether the body or the disease will gain the victory.

BREEDING GROUND FOR GERMS.

The bacteria which are the cause of typhoid, diphtheria or tubercu-

losis make a specialty of this work. The true parasitic disease germs affecting man must have human beings in which to propagate with any degree of success; so the human body is the chief natural breeding ground of contagious disease germs. Outside of the body disease producing bacteria may remain alive under varying circumstances, but as a rule they do not multiply, as most of them require a temperature equal to that of the body. There are exceptions, as, for example, the growth of the bacteria of typhoid fever in milk and many others which reproduce in the laboratory under artificial conditions. The lower animals may serve as a breeding ground for some of the disease germs dangerous to man.

POINT OF ATTACK.

For most of these germ diseases there is some special portion of the body which is more susceptible than any others. We associate pneumonia and usually tuberculosis with the lungs, diphtheria with the throat, typhoid fever with certain parts of the intestines. From these most usual points of attack may be inferred the most common methods of infection.

METHOD OF INFECTION.

When the seat of the disease is in some portion of the respiratory system—nostrils, throat or lungs—it is probable that dust entering with the inhaled air carried the germs, or it came by contact with the lips, as in kissing; when it is in the digestive tract, that food or drink was the vehicle; or when in the skin or outer tissues, that there was actual contact with the germ either as dust, dirt, or germ bearing material from a previous case of the disease, which gained entrance through some puncture or a break in the skin.

INSECTS.

Insects are also a means of carrying infectious materials, especially flies and mosquitoes. A mosquito may bite a patient affected with some disease, fly away and bite a healthy individual, and when it flies away it will leave the blood of the one bitten inoculated with the parasites. Occasionally larger animals transmit infectious micro-organisms. Pet cats and dogs should not be tolerated.

Then comes that great question of infection by water. This distribution of disease germs by means of drinking water is chiefly confined to two diseases, typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera. Typhoid fever is very common and many epidemics are due to polluted drinking water.

POLLUTION OF WATER.

When rain starts from the clouds it is pure, but in falling through the air it washes out from the air large quantities of dust, so that the first fall of any shower is very dirty. Where rain water is collected for drinking or for cooking purposes, this first fall should be allowed to waste or the whole be thoroughly filtered before its use in cooking. The cistern also must be kept clean and free from dust pollution. It should be sheltered and not air-tight.

SEWAGE.

In country places where wells are the source of drinking water, or anywhere where surface waters are used directly for this purpose, there is great danger of contamination from drainage, either from the house, its outbuildings, the barn, or manured fields.

As the germs causing typhoid are thrown out in the discharges from the intestines and the kidneys, these are the sources of infection. If the discharges from the patient and any articles soiled by these are not destroyed by fire or thoroughly disinfected while moist, there can be no surety that they may not, either as dust or through water, carry infection to someone nearby or even far removed. If such care be taken for every case of the disease, it will soon be no more prevalent than smallpox. Every case of typhoid fever is due to somebody's criminal carelessness, because in the eye of

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- X 52312—Wearing Kilts
- X 52313—She Is My Daisy
- X 52314—Rising Early In The Morning
- X 52315—A Trip To Inverary
- X 52316—Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw

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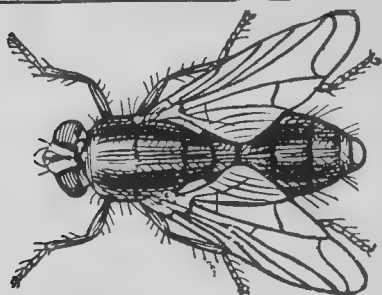
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the law ignorance is not accepted as an excuse. Somewhere there has been neglect of the cleanliness or care which ought to have made infection impossible.

MILK.

Milk is a source by which disease from outside may find entrance into the family. The most important diseases are, namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. The one most commonly attributed to this source is typhoid fever, and many instances have been recorded where epidemics of typhoid have been due directly to milk contaminated with typhoid fever bacteria. Epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have also been traced to the same source, though more rarely. The question whether any considerable amount of tuberculosis is attributed to milk has not been settled positively, but the probability seems to be that milk is a source of this disease, especially for young children.

UNCOOKED FOOD.

Some of the food that comes upon our tables without cooking may be the means of distributing diseases. If fruit has a chance to become contaminated with infectious material and is eaten uncooked, the person eating it is in danger of contracting diseases. Vegetables grown on sewage farms have a chance of contamination from typhoid germs in the sewage used for fertilizing the soil, and have been pointed out as possible dangers. Troubles from these sources are, however, rare and may be commonly neglected, but in times of epidemics it is always wise to guard against even this possible source of danger by avoiding the consumption of fruit and vegetables that have in any way whatever been exposed to a chance of contamination.

EFFECT OF POISONING.

The different ways in which bacteria are known or supposed to bring about diseased conditions more or less severe have been described. Whether these causes are the poisonous excretions during the normal life of the bacteria, or are the result of chemical change produced by some ferment which they secrete, the effects upon the blood and tissues are shown by several common symptoms—a high temperature or fever; quickened circulation or rapid pulse; perhaps difficulty in breathing and pain. There may be local redness, swelling, and finally the formation of pus, or a gathering of the protective phagocytes and the broken down cells of the diseased portion. These local effects may be entirely within the body or, it may be, show themselves on the outside, under or in the skin. In the latter case a prompt discharge of the pus is usually followed by relief. If there is no discharge and the dead and poisonous matter be reabsorbed into the tissues, there follows a general poisoning of the whole system.

IMMUNITY.

Whenever partial or entire immunity seems to be present, we are interested to know in what this immunity consists. Great as is the protective force of the "white guardians," their presence or numbers are not the only factors in immunity. Metchnikoff, the father of the theory of phagocytosis, has said that "immunity may be inborn or acquired." The former is independent of the direct intervention of human art; the acquired immunity may come as the result of the spontaneous cure of an infectious disease or as the result of direct interference of human art, as in vaccination and similar methods now employed by physicians to ward off an expected disease or to decrease the virulence of one already contracted.

NATURAL IMMUNITY.

This inborn immunity Newman calls "natural immunity" and attributes it to the presence in the blood of soluble matters called alexines. If the alexines are present in sufficient

quantity, the person is less or not at all susceptible to certain diseases, although they may not protect him from the attack of all disease germs. These alexines protect the body perfectly from all the pathogenic bacteria.

TOXINE.

Phagocytosis seems to be a plausible theory so far as the germs themselves are concerned, but does not prove equally tenable in the case of the toxins which the germs have produced. Other investigators, notably Behring and Kitosato, do not believe that the phagocytes are the prime protective agency in this immunity. They discovered in their experiments upon animals that the clear, yellowish liquid part of the blood, or the bloom serum, taken from an animal that had diphtheria could and did, in their test tubes, destroy the action of the toxins of that disease.

ANTITOXINES.

It seems, then, probable that in the blood serum of immune persons there may be another factor in the vital resistance, that is, the body cells in some way manufacture substances that neutralize the poisons or toxins produced by the germs, thus enabling the body to expel the germs themselves and recover. These antitoxines or the power of producing them may remain and the body become immune to the disease. These antitoxines are specific in nature,—that is, are capable of neutralizing the toxin of only one kind of germ.

ACQUIRED IMMUNITY.

Immunity may also be "acquired" by the injection into the blood, in some cases, of the germs themselves, as in the case of inoculation for smallpox. Formerly some "matter," that is, the infectious material, was taken from a person sick with smallpox and injected directly into another person by placing it under the skin, where it quickly affected the whole body.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination or Jenner's process is still the recognized preventive or protective measure, and it has reduced smallpox from a dread pestilence to a disease producing fewer deaths than measles. The great Pasteur reasoned that "if an infectious disease be really a struggle for supremacy between man and microbe it is probable that in vaccination for smallpox the struggle is less severe for the patient because the germs of smallpox have somehow been weakened or enfeebled by their residence in the cow."

MAKING ANTITOXINES.

The use of antitoxines for the treatment or the prevention of diphtheria is perhaps the best example of that method of producing immunity. In this case the horse is chosen as the intermediate host for the production of antitoxine material. The toxins, or sometimes the germs themselves, are injected into the body of the healthy animal. The first dose is usually a small one. A slight attack of true diphtheria follows. The doses are gradually increased until the animal is found to be immuned. Blood is then drawn from this immune horse and "its serum is found to contain the antitoxine in abundance."

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXINE.

Some of this serum is then injected into a person who has been exposed to, is liable to be, or is ill with the disease. In the first case, to be effective, the antitoxine must be introduced at an early stage of the disease when there is not too much toxin to be neutralized. By the use of antitoxine thus obtained, the mortality from diphtheria has been reduced over one half. Its effects as a preventive measure and in lessening suffering "has everywhere been most significant and encouraging." Antitoxines for lockjaw, for snake bites and for some forms of blood poisoning have been produced and are used with more or less success. Constant efforts are being made to find an available antitoxine for every

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infectious disease. Many difficulties present themselves, because the same germs do not always cause the identical disease when introduced into the bodies of the lower animals that they produce in the body of man.

PRECAUTIONS.

But while all these efforts are being put forward we must remember that such diseased conditions due to germs are infectious and we must exercise great care in preventing contact with the diseased parts or with articles which have come into contact with it. It should prevent the use of the mouth as a "third hand" for holding miscellaneous articles; the moistening with saliva of envelopes or of fingers to turn leaves, etc., which thence may carry infection to the next user. We should think of the danger to others as well as to ourselves. This is one of the objections to a common comb or hairbrush, towel, etc. All ready-made garments worn next to the skin should be washed before using. All garments made under "sweat shop" conditions should be washed, because of the danger of contagion, if for no other reason. Clothes subject to any infectious discharge, as handkerchiefs, towels, etc., should not be washed with other clothes. When possible, all such discharges should be received upon paper or cloths that can be burned immediately, and many other things can be done to aid in this great battle against disease.

Some Household Recipes.

The following recipes come from different sources. That some of them will be found valuable by many of our readers we have no doubt:—

Scotch Drop Scones.—Ingredients: 2 teacupfuls flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon bicarbonate of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, 1 egg, and 1 teacupful buttermilk or sour milk. Put dry ingredients into basin and mix well; make a well in centre of flour, break egg into it, add 1 teacupful of milk—just enough to make a thick batter—and beat for five minutes. Make griddle quite hot, rub over with little butter or lard, and drop spoonfuls of batter a little apart, keeping shape as round as possible. When half done slip a knife underneath, turn quickly, and brown on other side. Can be eaten hot or cold.

Shortbread. Ingredients — 1 lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 1 egg-spoonful baking powder. Beat butter to a cream, work in flour and baking powder, and add sugar. Mix well, turn onto a board, knead well with hands, make into two round flat cakes, tap well with fork, and bake in slow oven.

Shortbread Biscuits.—Ingredients: 6 ounces flour, 2 ounces ground rice, 4 ounces butter, 2 ounces sugar. Knead on board, cut into little thin rounds, and bake in slow oven for twenty minutes.

Soft Gingerbread. — Ingredients: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup treacle (fill up the cup with sugar), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter (fill cup up with boiling water), 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon of carbonate of soda. Mix ingredients together and bake in quick oven.

Corn Cakes.—Ingredients: Sift 3 cups corn meal with 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoonfuls sugar, 2 full teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoonful butter (after it has been melted over the fire), 3 cups sweet milk, 1 egg (without beating). Mix meal, flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder together in a basin, then mix with milk, adding egg and melted butter last. Beat all well and bake thirty-five minutes in a moderately hot oven in either patty tins or cake pans—only fill the tins half full. Very suitable for breakfast; to be eaten with jam or butter.

It is the iron rule in our day to require an object and a purpose in life. No life now wanders like an unfettered stream; there is a mill-wheel for the tiniest rivulet to turn.—Nathaniel Hawthorne

A Country Tragedy.

Funny time, hot day.
Much work, no pay.
Farmer man, under tree.
Honey suckle, bumble bee,
Pants tight, bee sting,
Man jumps, highland fling.

Cuss words, frey threats;
Man asleep, soon forgets,
Kerchief red, lying by,
Bull appears, utters sigh,
Mighty rush, awful bellow,
Feel sorry, poor fellow.

The Happy Wife.

You ask me why I'm happy when so many wives complain,
And say their husbands only live to give them endless pain;
My secret you demand to know, you've seen my happy nook,
And you quiz me not a little, but—remember I can cook!

When other wives are envious, and tell my husband dear
My gowns are very out of date, I haven't any fear;
I only smile, and worry not, I care not how I look;
I know I've but to whisper—"Dear, remember I can cook!"

My love has often said to me, "My dear, I know you're plain,
But married life with you, my dear, has brought me nought but gain;
Let other women sing and dance, or even write a book,
Yet you're above them all in charm—remember you can cook!"

And always when I'm begged by girls to tell them by what art
I captured such a handsome man and won quite all his heart,
I merely say: "My dears, I'm sure that all the pains I took
Was asking him to dinner—for, remember I can cook!"

And all you modern women who are anxious to be wed,
Be wise, throw up your arts and crafts, and learn to bake the bread;
For be certain that no husband will forget the vows he took
If his wife will only please him by remembering how to cook.

Quaint Sayings.

We all have something to tell the world, but it is hard of hearing.
The world is waiting for the man who can tell it what to do next.

Some men with sterling qualities have to eat with a plated spoon.

Many men never have time to think of honesty until they are in jail.

"Man wants 'but little here below," but gets all he can.

What a Wise Wife Knows.

She knows that home is more than half what you make it, and that a builder of a happy home is a success indeed. She knows that it takes two to prolong a family quarrel; one therefore can terminate it. She knows that filling a house with bargains keeps a couple from owning the house. She knows that if we thought all we said we'd be wise, but if we said all we thought we'd be foolish. She knows that proud people seldom have friends. In prosperity they know nobody; in adversity nobody knows them. She knows that in making long-lived friendships one must be slow in making them. She knows that the woman who gains a trifle meanly is meaner than the trifle. She knows that it is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age. She knows that if she cannot throw brightness over her home it is best not to throw a wet blanket over it. She knows that the wife who thinks she is perfect is generally the most imperfect. The unwise wife may gain by studying what the wise woman knows.

There are many women who spell Faith, Duty and Love with capital letters, and consecrate their lives to this sacred trinity; whose mission is to help, to console, to serve, to save, to stoop, to uplift; and, oh, how well do they fulfill it!

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If you want to settle the question specify "Sunshine."

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Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

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"If I Should Die To-night."

If I should die to-night
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its resting place.
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And, laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress.
Poor hands so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought;
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said,
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words would all be put aside,
So should I be well loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully.
The eyes that chill'd me with averted glance,
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way—
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So might I rest forgiven of all to-night.

Oh! friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not thy kisses for my pale, cold brow;
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think gently of me, I am travel worn,
My faltering feet are pierced by many a thorn.
Forgive, oh heart estranged; forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

—Anonymous.

The Story of a Farm Drudge.

By J. O. Stroyer.

"I wouldn't spend my life as a farm drudge; I have made up my mind as to that George, and you had just as well stop teasing me this way. I am sure that if I did intend to stay on the farm I would very much sooner marry you than anyone else I know. I think I know my own mind, however, and it is fully made up to go to the city as soon as I can secure a place. I do not intend to become a burden to anyone else, neither do I intend to be a household slave for any farmer.

"It is just cook and patch from one end of the year to the other, with a little change when fruit is on hand or house cleaning comes. No, thank you. I believe I will put off marrying for a while, at least until I know whether I succeed in the city or not. I am sorry to have to give you up this way, but, as you say, you can never be anything else but a farmer, I say that I can never be a farmer's wife, and that settles that part of our relationship. But if you can come to see me when you visit the city I will never be too busy to have a good social time with you and show you around, for I have always looked upon you as my dearest friend and it is very hard to give you up, as I said before, but it can never be."

"Well," said George, "I'm sorry that you look at things in this light, but I am sure that you will soon get enough of the city, for you are too sensible a girl to be satisfied with mere shallowness, and it is hard to rise to the real surface in such a whirlpool of humanity as there exists. Of course I know that you are as capable as any of them, but remember that one can be as lonely in a crowd as in a forest or the most isolated home on the prairie. I know that I have no great prospect to offer you, and yet father has given me a very good start. I have a quarter section of land and a nice start of cattle and hogs. I know that I can make you a comfortable home, and you know that my mother has never been a slave; neither do I propose that my wife shall become one nor do more work than is necessary. I do believe that system can be made to play a great part in the management, and if you cared to try it I would do every-

thing in my power to help you out. But as your decision is final I have nothing more to say and will bid you good night, Nellie. May God bless you and may you be happier in your city home than I know I shall be without you here."

This was the parting between these two young people who had been each other's ideal for years past. George had taken Nellie to parties and picnics ever since she had been 15 years old and even before that they had been very good friends at school. Now that he was 21 and she was 18 he had proposed that she should come to his new home as his bride. His father, who was a wealthy farmer, had started him out well, and the entire community were surprised quite as much as George had been when the decision of Nellie had been made known.

Her old friends tried to persuade her to stay but it only made her the more determined to go. An uncle in the city had been apprised of her intentions and he, too, strongly advised her to stay on the farm, but as no argument would avail, he spoke to a friend who conducted a large department store and was promised that she should have the first vacant position.

At last the word came and a speedy good-bye was said and Nellie was soon in the position she long had coveted. It might have only been fancy, or possibly it might really have been that her friends and even members of her own family did not seem as cordial in their farewells as she had a right to anticipate. She also thought that her uncle was a little cool in his reception, but the city people do not have the time to be very demonstrative. Many a time she was reminded of this fact. The people at church hurried out with simply a nod or a stately bow. The streets seemed to be crowded all the time, but none of the people had a thought for her. She did not get acquainted with many young people of her own age and station in life, who were what she would call suitable associates. All too soon she found she was adapting her actions and thoughts to the daily routine of her existence; a mere machine, if you please. Her employer hardly knew her by name and took no more interest in her than in the counter upon which her wares were displayed. She longed for the hearty handshake, the cordial greetings and the interested inquiries after her welfare that were accorded her in former days in the old home in the country. She would have given much to have been back in that merry crowd of young people again, but she had left it all to make her fortune in the city and especially to enjoy its pleasures. To go back now would be to acknowledge her defeat, and this she was not willing to do.

Some of her old friends had written her now and then and she had heard that George had prospered well. He had built a barn and a new house, and some had even hinted that she had thrown away a pretty nice thing when she refused his offer. Worst of all, her health was failing; nothing seemed to be the matter in particular, but simply a gradual waning of energy. One day she was painfully made apparent of this fact by the manager pausing at the side of her counter long enough to ask if she was not well. She well knew by the experience of other girls that a too prolonged period of listless appearance would unfit her for her work. They only wanted people of life and energy in that store. Much against her taste and her early training she began to add cheap finery and jewelry to her wardrobe in order to improve her appearance, so that she might maintain her position in the store.

Three years had gone by when one day she was sitting on the stool behind her counter feeling a little more disconsolate than usual, when a crowd of merry young people were seen approaching across the large store, accompanied by a floor walker. They came directly to her stand, and she almost sank to the floor, for there were all of her old associates from the farm, George among them. They all seemed well dressed, full of the vitality that she well knew she lacked; pleasure in every place. "What in the world brought you all here?" she exclaimed. "Why to attend the concert,

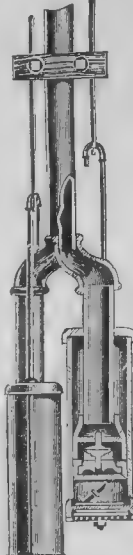
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of course," they exclaimed. "You are surely going?" they asked.

She had heard that a great concert was to be given in the Auditorium that night, but was usually tired enough to go to bed when her duties at the store were at an end for the day. She had not paid a second thought to the affair.

After some little persuasion she agreed to accompany them for the rest of the day, if she could get leave of absence. This was easily secured as she had been very faithful and constant in her duties, indeed, the manager said that she could go at once, and a cash girl took her place for the rest of the day.

She asked them to go home with her, hoping that they would refuse, and was glad when they stated that previous arrangements would take up all their time, but George offered to go, and as soon as she was ready they would join the merry party at a certain point in the city. As she ushered him into the little dusty, dim parlor of the boarding house she felt the position keenly. She knew that her surroundings were not nearly as agreeable as in the old home. Half her pleasure at meeting her old friends was taken away by the thought that she could not entertain them as she wished. Her wardrobe was not extensive, for she did not go into society. A dress or two for church was all she had except her shop dresses. Of course her friends would be too polite to notice that she was not dressed as well as themselves, or at least to mention it; but it rankled her nevertheless. Then she had never met George alone since that memorable night when she chose her lot, and the state of his feelings were a mystery to her, but she then and there determined to put on a brave appearance, and had he asked the same question he would have been told that her decision was to remain in the city. But she had not been with her old friends half an hour until she was happier than she had been for years. They told her of all the changes that had taken place in the old home—there were not many, to be sure—and chatted away in such an intimate manner, and were so very cordial in manner that she was very happy, indeed. They visited every place of attraction that they could spare time for, and Nellie did not dare tell them that she had experienced more pleasure that afternoon than she had in all the three years she had been in the city.

At first she had put off such things until she became better acquainted and had forgotten them entirely. After a hearty supper at a first-class hotel, which was as much of a treat, yes, far more, to her than for the rest of the crowd, they attended the grand concert, after which they all returned to the hotel, George insisting that she should go with them; as she had not been with them for so long, she should be their guest for the night.

The next morning they all accompanied her to the store. As they left her at the door and started for the train for home she felt more of a longing for the old home and the friends than ever before. She had at first been glad that George had not referred in any way to the old subject. He had been as cordial as any of the rest, but had not shown by word or action that he remembered that there had ever been anything between them. His hand clasped hers firmly and not a tremor had reminded her that she had been more to him than any one else.

As the hours passed away she wished that he had shown in some way that he had cared for her yet. She felt very lonely as the day passed. The duties seemed more irksome than ever. It seemed that her customers were, if possible, more exacting than ever she had known them.

The close attention to her duties was very tiresome and it was plain that the festivities of the previous evening were being followed by a reaction. At last the weary day was ended. She boarded a car for her lodging place. Every one seemed in a hurry. No one had a word for her and she longed for a friend to whom she could go, but there was not one among her acquaintances whom she could claim

as an intimate associate. After a hasty supper, that seemed more poorly served than usual, she retired to her room and was seated in one of the little rocking chairs that it contained when there came a rap at her door. The maid said: "There is a gentleman in the parlor to see you, Miss Nellie." Her surprise could not have been more complete, for there sat George at the opposite side of the room.

As she entered he arose and came toward her saying: "Nellie, I hope you will excuse me, but I have come back. I started home with the rest, but made some excuse for leaving them at a station some miles out and took the first train back to the city. I do not like the life that you are living. The long hours in that store are not good for your health and a boarding house life can never be at all pleasant to one of your disposition. You have now had three years of this and I want you to plainly say that it has not been what you expected. I had fully made up my mind not to say anything in this line to you again, as you had your choice. But last night and yesterday were too much for me and I am going to tell you that I love you better than ever. Your father and mother are longing to have you back again. We all need you there."

"Have you anything here that really has a claim as strong as ours?" By this time he had taken both her hands and stood over her in a superior way that broke down all her resolutions. She admired his very frankness and answered plainly: "There is nothing here and very much there. Oh, take me home, George, take me home, I have loved you all the time and am tired of this." She fell sobbing into his arms.

An hour later they stood before a minister and were made man and wife. Never was a surprise more complete. The party of young people had watched both Nellie and George and had made up their minds that neither of them cared for the other except as friends. George's excuse for leaving them was very plausible, hence when he walked into church next Sunday leading his bride, never such a thing had been dreamed of. The reception that Nellie received was like balm to her long starved heart, and years afterward she said: "I left home, friends and the truest love that a woman ever had, only to become a machine-like drudge. Fate was more kind to me than I have been to myself. The only drudgery in this life is where love and sympathy are withheld."

For the Critic.

"We have also the inevitable critic in our district," a correspondent writes, "who devotes so much time to looking after his neighbors' business that he lets his own work go behind, but this is not always an unmixed evil—for the neighbors. This is how our local poet describes it"—

William Smithers loafed aroun',
Running everybody down;
William said, with many a sneer,
"There ain't no first-class farmers here."

This spurred people on to show William things he didn't know; Then he himself got into debt. On finding fault he got so set, While all the folks he criticised prospered so, he was surprised: Bill was irritating, still, The district's much obliged to Bill.

To Decide.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, While the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified.

—James Russell Lowell.



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Economist, champion Clydesdale Stallion, Alberta Provincial Exhibition, owned by Jno. A. Turner, Calgary.

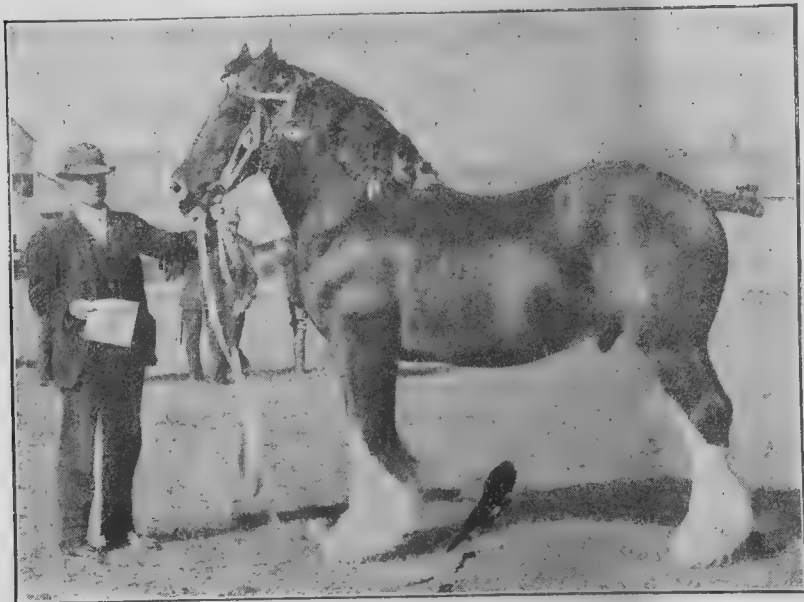
The Alberta Provincial Exhibition.

Continued from Page 827.

year old son of Baron's Pride and a very good Clyde. Duncan Clark's Mount Clifton wore the blue ribbon with good grace in this class and was rightly enough placed over Bruce's Royal Blacon, winner of first in his

John Clark, Jr., and Baron Glasnick, Colquhoun.

Six good three year old stallions came out for this class. Mainspring, owned and exhibited by Duncan Clark, home bred and prairie raised, was placed over Turner's imported Horatio, a last spring's importation, but never shown here before. The Clark horse is an animal of substance and was preferred because of his excellent top and evident constitution. Horatio was much



Norley 2nd, champion Shire Stallion, Calgary Exhibition. Owned by F. A. McHugh & Sons Calgary.

class at Edmonton. Royal Blacon is a well turned horse and moves well enough but he was not large enough to go over the others. A fine horse was left in fourth place. For a considerable time the judge hesitated whether to put him up or not. This was Reformer, a Moncrieff Marquis get and the biggest beast in the show. His feet and pasterns did not just suit the judge so he was left fourth. Other entries in this class were Hall Stamp,

better on the ground but wore the blue ribbon out of the ring. Adams secured third money with Baron Ailsa, a worthy descendent of Baron's Pride. Bruce showed Dunrobin Baron; Jones, Lord Mount Stephen, and Duncan Clark also had a second entry, Gay Times.

The class for two year olds brought out six entries also. Turner had it easy enough here with Economist, a Blacon Sensation colt imported last



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Wildwood June Blossom 3rd, owned by Geo. Nelson, Olds, Alta.; and Thelma's Chunk, owned by Lew Hutchinson, Duhanil, Alta., shown in class for yearling Angus bulls, and winner first and second, respectively, Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary.

spring. He was shown at the spring show after having just landed from a twenty-one day's trip on the water, consequently he was shown to much better advantage two weeks ago than then. D. Clark was awarded second prize with the bay Colonel MacQueen, by Master MacQueen. He was given a close rub by Turner's imported Marquis of Huntley which was placed third. Glen Bros., Didsbury, showed a home bred colt, Drumsheugh; McMillan had a very nice entry in Athos; and Thorburn showed Nelson, a McClinker's Heir colt. Turner again took first and second in the yearling stallion class with Proud Descent and Choice Lad while Duncan Clark was given the white card. These were three promising yearlings.

The brood mare classes were practically all good. For mare and foal, Turner was awarded first and third on Lady Bountiful and Delectable Lass, with Edwards in second place with a nice bay, Florrie of Carluke. There were seven entries in this class, the other exhibitors being Wright and Thorburn. Lady Bountiful's foal also took first prize, second and third honors in this class going to Edwards.

Bryce Wright was given the red card for mare and two of progeny, his entry including Choice Beauty and Masterpiece. Turner's Delectable Lass won him second in this class and Thorburn was given third.

There were only four entries in the class for dry mares, any age. They were four fine females, however. Turner's prize winning Proud Beauty headed the list with John Clark's Bog Davie Queen second, and Jos. Caswell's Meg of Westhall for third. First place for three year old fillies was also taken by Turner, Rossie McLaren heading a string of three. Next to this filly stood Sweet Barlae, owned by Bryce Wright, and a former champion, while Jones' Granton Beauty completed the trio.

Home bred stuff was popular with this year's judge. Turner's imported champion filly, Lady Steele, was beaten by Hattie MacClure, a MacClure filly, out of Star Lyndoch 5995, bred and raised by John Clark, Jr. The judge could not get away from the splendid top of the MacClure filly although the Turner entry was the best mover and somewhat better in underpinning. Lady Steele is by Revalanta and out of Lady Belle. Bryce Wright's Lily McTaggart was given third place. Thorburn showed Lady Crowberry, while Clark and Turner each had two entries.

Bryce Wright secured first and third for yearling filly with two home bred animals, Choice Queen and Choice Beauty. Third prize went to Princess Jenny, a home bred filly owned by James Jones. The first and second prize winners were of a type, heavy, low set and drafty.

Turner was the only exhibitor in the get of sire class, winning first on the progeny of Baron's Pride and secured with the progeny of Choice Descent. He also won first for team in harness with Lady Bountiful and Proud Beauty. Thorburn took second in this class with Lady Roule and N. W. Crowberry.

Championship for Canadian bred stallion went to Masterpiece, the Wright two year old that was first

in his class last spring. He was not shown in his class at this fair. The open championship went to Turner's Economist. Canadian female championship was also won by Wright with Sweet Barlae, and the open female championship again by Turner with Proud Beauty. Duncan Clark's Main-spring horse was given reserve honors in the Canadian championship class for stallions while John Clark's Hatty MacClure was awarded first prize in the class for Clydesdale female, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor in Alberta.

PERCHERONS.

Geo. Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, showed a fine string of Percherons. He had the main show in this breed and took all the prizes but one, that being second for yearling

stallion. James Coombe, Airdrie, won this with Pride of Airdrie, a home-bred colt sired by Dewey. With the exception of a three year old, exhibited by Jas. Smith, Pincher Creek, Lane had all the rest of the show to himself. His stallions and mares were much admired, and especially his big teams in harness.

BELGIANS.

The Belgian breed was represented by four entries in the aged stallion class, owned by J. Nottett and G. Perrenoud, Cochrane. The ribbons were placed in the following order: 1. Acte; 2. Camelia; 3. Major du Val; 4. Napoleon.

SHIRES.

The show of English Shires was good, what there was of it. There were five exhibitors and five classes. F. A. McHugh & Sons, Calgary, showed a well built and drafty black 4-year old, which took first place in class and championship. Showing against him were two good, servicable horses, County Councillor 3rd, shown by D. Wooliams, Calgary, and winner of second prize, and Holt King, a three year old, owned by A. Landels, of Nanton, and winner of third prize. G. Tampers, Nanton, secured first in the two year old class. A. H. Eckford, of High River, was the only exhibitor of mares. He was awarded first and second place in the three-year old class on Maggie, by Mars (imp.), and Dogdyke Princess (imp.), respectively. The former mare was afterwards made champion female with Margaret of High River, the first prize two year old, reserve.

HEAVY DRAFT.

The showing of non-registered heavy draft animals was up to its us-

ual high standard at Calgary. Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, secured first place for team in harness with Hallman & Sons in the second and third place. Hallman secured most of the other awards including an exhibit of four females which was very good. J. J. Richards, Red Deer, showed the first prize yearling filly and E. D. Adams, Calgary was given third for a three-year old and Jones, Calgary, second.

The agricultural classes were also good and were represented by Hallmans, Jones, Adams, Richards, and Thorburn.

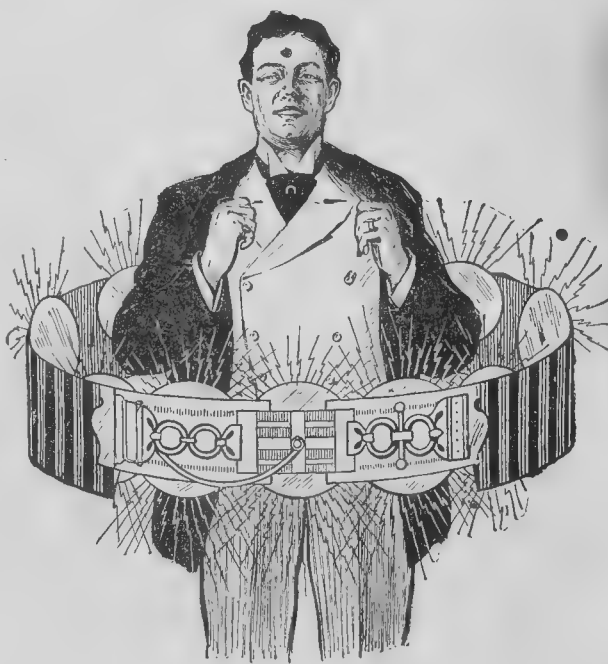
THE CATTLE SHOW.

Shorthorns were the favorites in the beef classes at the Calgary show. With the exception of the herd of Bryce Wright, De Winton, and a single entry by T. Croxford, Airdrie, the other exhibitors all showed against each other at Edmonton the week before, and under the same judge. The exhibitors that came down from the Edmonton exhibition were R. W. and Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, and Chas. F. Lyall, Strome. Jos. Caswell again won the championship on his bull, Spicy's Wonder, and C. F. Lyall secured like honors with his three-year old cow, Miss Trout. Wm. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., placed the awards.

Bryce Wright's three entries in the heifer calf class caused some re-arranging of awards from those made at Edmonton. He was awarded first, second and third honors on Queen of the Roses, Lady Ramsden, and Isabella 13th, respectively, with Lyall taking fourth place on Jennie Lucerne. In the class for three calves, under one year old, owned by one exhibitor, Wright secured first on the

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you honestly that I will not abuse it by misrepresentation, or by sending you anything whatever, C.O.D. Such reprehensible practices are not in my line.

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above mentioned three calves and Jos. Caswell second. This trio again won a first for Wright in the get of sire class, R. W. Caswell taking second, and Lyall third. R. W. Caswell secured first prize in the C. P. R. special for cow and progeny, while Lyall again took first place on herd. In a special class for bull, any age, Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, secured the red ribbon with Bonnie Favorite and Lyall second on Baron Strome. In the special for female any age, Lyall took first with Miss Trout and Wright second with Queen of the Roses. Wright secured another first in the class for two calves, bred and owned by one exhibitor, and Wilson was given both male and female Alberta-bred championships, on Bonnie Favorite and Crimson Jean, the latter being a first prize winner the week previous at Edmonton. The other awards were all practically the same as at Edmonton, with the exception of junior yearling heifer, in which class T. Croxford was given third honors on Crimson Snowball.

HEREFORDS.

There was only one Hereford bull in the show. T. Croxford exhibited Moodie's Perfection, a good three-year old and was given a first prize and championship honors.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Two exhibitors made up the showing of Angus—Geo. G. Melson, of Olds, and Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel. Melson was given both male and female championships, the former on Black Gaylawn, his first prize three-year old bull, and the latter on Jettie 2nd, his first prize aged cow. Hutchinson won first prize on Lord Milner in the bull calf class, and both first and second honors in the yearling and heifer classes, the first with Miss Milne and Duhamel Pride and the latter with Ruthlet and Duhamel Lady. The red ribbon in the herd class also went to Hutchinson on Thelma's Chunk, Ruth of Canton, Duhamel Pride, Miss Milne, and Duhamel Lady.

GALLOWAYS.

E. D. Adams, of Calgary, was the only exhibitor of Galloways. He showed some very fine animals, his first prize aged bull, Mackenzie of Lochside, being as well, or better, fleshed than anything else in the show. Mr. Adams was awarded first prize in the following classes; bull, three years and over; bull, two years; yearling bull; first and second for aged cow and two-year old heifer; and first for heifer calf and herd, besides the male and female championships.

THE DAIRY CLASSES.

Each year sees stronger competition in the dairy classes at the Alberta fairs and exhibitions. This is as it should be. There are a large number of dairymen in the province who are beginning to get splendid herds of pure-bred animals. The Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Jerseys are perhaps equally strong, at least the exhibits at the fairs run about that way.

HOLSTEINS.

At the Calgary fair there was more competition among this breed than among the others. Thos. Laycock and W. J. Tregillus, both Calgary, and O. Rosenberger, Airdrie, were the only exhibitors but the sections were all represented and, in some, the competition was especially keen. This was especially true in the two-year old heifer class. Laycock was awarded both first and third on Lula Teake's Pride and Lula Teake Queen, and Tregillus was given second place on a very fine heifer, Belle Maple, in this class. Belle Maple was a favorite with many at the ringside who would have given her the red ribbon. J. G. Clark, Gilliston, Alta., judged all the dairy classes, as well as swine. The awards were placed as follows:

Aged bull.—Douglas, Laycock.
Yearling bull.—1. Sarcastic Bob, Laycock; 2. Aggie Rosa's Prince,

Rosenberger; 3. Pietje Butterboy De Kol, Tregillus.

Bull calf.—Modest Lass Sir Fayne, Laycock; 2. Wagler De Kol Prince, 3. Dora's Model Prince, Tregillus.

Bull calf of calendar year.—1. Lady Bonheur 3rd Sir Fayne, Laycock; 2. Maple De Kol Prince, 3. Bella's De Kol Prince, Tregillus.

Champion bull.—Sarcastic Bob.
Aged cow.—1. Lady Fay Lula, 3. May Akkrum De Kol, Tregillus; 2. Lady Bonheur 8th, Laycock.

Heifer, two years.—Given above.
Yearling heifer.—1. Ringwood's Pride, 2. Tidy De Kol Sarcastic, Laycock.

Heifer calf.—1. De Kol Maid, Tregillus.

Heifer calf of calendar year.—1. De Kol's Princess, 3. De Kol's Lady Fay, Tregillus; 2. Aconeth Teake Fayne, Laycock.

Champion female.—Lady Fay Lula.
Senior herd.—1. Laycock; 2. Tregillus.

Junior herd.—1. Laycock; 2. Tregillus.

Get of sire.—1. Laycock; 2. Tregillus.

AYRSHIRES.

A. H. Trimble and J. J. Richards, both of Red Deer, were the only exhibitors. Trimble secured all the firsts and championships with some very choice animals. General White and White Rose were the male and female champions, respectively. They are a fine pair and splendid representatives of the breed. Richards showed a second prize two-year old bull and also took the blue ribbon in the class for two-year old heifer, yearling heifer, heifer calf, heifer calf of calendar year, senior herd, and get of sire.

JERSEYS.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., brought a part of their herd down from the Edmonton fair and took all the prizes awarded for the breed with the single exception of a second for two-year old heifer which was won by Thos. Laycock & Son, Calgary. Although without competition the Jerseys were much admired and a large number of sales were made both at Edmonton and Calgary.

Brampton King Edward, last year's Dominion Fair Champion, was again champion this year, both at Edmonton and Calgary. Brampton Pansy King was the two-year old red ribbon winner. The greater part of the herd showed at Calgary were not shown at Edmonton, among those not shown at the northern exhibition being the first and second prize aged cows, Lawnridge May and Heroine. The former cow was made champion of the female classes.

THE DAIRY COMPETITION.

Messrs. Thos. Laycock & Son, Calgary; J. J. Richards, Red Deer; and A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, were the successful competitors in the dairy competition which took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the exhibition. The cows entered by these gentlemen were milked dry at 6 p.m. on Monday in the presence of the official placed in charge of the competition, and thereafter, at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the days of the competition. The percentage of fat in the milk was determined by the Babcock milk tester, and the percentage of solids (not fat) was determined by ascertaining the specific gravity of the milk, and then estimating the amount of solids (not fat) by the use of recognized formulae for that purpose.

The awards in the different classes follow: Cow, 36 months old and over.—1. Thos. Laycock & Sons; 2. J. J. Richards; 3. A. H. Trimble.
Heifer under 36 months.—1. Thos. Laycock & Sons.

SWINE.

The hog pens were well filled. The Berkshire and Yorkshire classes were the only ones with competition. Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was the only exhibitor of Tamworths and was awarded firsts, seconds, and championships in all classes in which he had entries. Wm. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., made the awards.



White Rose, 17,611. champion Ayrshire female, Alberta Provincial Exhibition. the property of A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta. This cow was recently purchased from the herd of W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, P.Q., she is sired by Klondike of Ste Anne's, and has a record of 8,246 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent.

BERKSHIRES.

Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., again contested the awards as at Edmonton but under a different judge. Cox showed the first prize two-year old boar but in the yearling class the Edmonton placing was reversed and Hutchinson was given first with Cox second. Cox again won first and second in the young boar class while for boar pig of calendar year, Hutchinson made a clean sweep. First honors again went to Hutchinson for sow of calendar year and for litter.

Cox showed the first and second prize herd, first and second prize aged sow, and secured both male and female championships. (In our report of the Edmonton Exhibition we gave Mr. Cox's address as Woodstock, whereas it should have read Brantford, Ont.)

YORKSHIRES.

Competition in this class was confined to Glen Bros., of Didsbury, and W. J. Tregillus, Calgary. Tregillus won both championships. The other awards were made in the following order:

WEAK AND SICKLY MEN

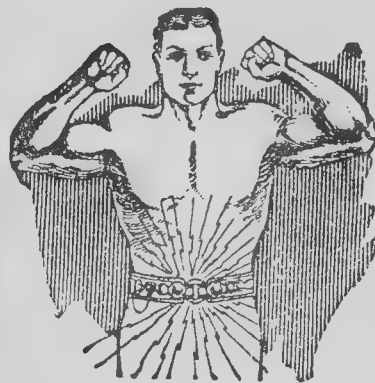
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Aged boar.—1 and 2. Glen Bros.
Yearling boar.—1. Tregillus.
Boar of calendar year.—1 and 2. Glen Bros.
Aged sow.—1. Tregillus; 2. Glen Bros.
Sow of calendar year.—1 and 2. Glen Bros.
Sow and litter.—1. Glen Bros.; 2. Tregillus.
Herd.—1. Tregillus; 2. Glen Bros.

SHEEP.

Calgary always had a fair showing of sheep. This year the Shrophsires, Hampshires, Suffolks, and Oxford Downs were represented, besides a large entry in the grade classes. T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; H. W. Watkin, Olds; and Dick Brown, Calgary, showed Shrophsires. Cox was the only exhibitor of Hampshires and H. W. Watkin was the only exhibitor of Suffolks. In the Oxford Down class, James. Jones, Calgary, and Bryce Wright, De Winton, had things their own way.

The Shrophsires presented the strongest competition. Dick Brown secured the ram championship with a first prize yearling ram and Turner took similar honors in the ewe sections with a first prize lamb. Cox

Portage la Prairie Exhibition.

The exhibition at Portage la Prairie this year, from July 6 to 9 inclusive, was very successful. There was fine weather and a good attendance. An excursion was run from Winnipeg, another from Dauphin, and another from the country to the south, while special rates were given from points to the west. Not only were the agricultural features of the fair good, but the entertainment side was well carried out. The five and ten mile automobile races proved to be very exciting events, and the Battle of Batoche was quite a success in the way of spectacular effort. Quite an aggregation of Indians had been gathered together, and, taken all together, a very good representation of the thrilling features of frontier life was furnished.

The strongest feature of the live stock show was the horse exhibit. Many high class horses were shown, a number of them the winners of a week following at Winnipeg. Nearly all of these were bred on the Plains, and the general excellence speaks very highly for the progressive spirit that the farmers of the district have



Brampton King Edward, first and champion Jersey Bull at Dominion Fair last year, and at Edmonton and Calgary this year. Exhibited at Alberta Provincial Exhibition by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Now at head of herd of C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta.

got first in the aged ram class, Turner second, and Watkin third. Brown was first in the shearing ram section, with Turner and Watkin following in the order named. The ribbons for ram lamb went, in order, to Turner, Cox, and Watkin. In the ewe class, Turner took all the firsts as well as on pens. Brown showed the second prize aged ewe, third prize shearing ewe, second prize lamb, and took second for pen consisting of ram, two ewes, and two cwe lambs. Watkin was awarded second prize for pen of three lambs.

Bryce Wright was awarded all the firsts in the Oxford classes, Jones secured second place for aged ram, shearing ewe lamb, and pen.

A class was provided for pure-bred mutton sheep, entries in any other class not being eligible to compete in this. James Hunter, of Priddis, Watkin, and Wright were the exhibitors in this class. Watkin secured first in the pen sections and Wright first for shearing and ewe lamb. Hunter was awarded second place in the class for shearing ewe or wether.

POULTRY SHOW.

Not the least important feature of the Provincial Exhibition at Calgary was the exhibit of poultry. Mr. Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., did the judging and remarked on the quality of the show in a very pleasing manner. A thing worth more than passing notice was the place taken by the utility breeds. While the fanciers were in strong numbers with fancy birds, the farmers' classes were well represented and the show was a well balanced one. The Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons were all well represented as well as many other breeds. It will be impossible to give a complete list of the winnings at this time. The exhibitors were practically all from Alberta, the majority of birds being local.



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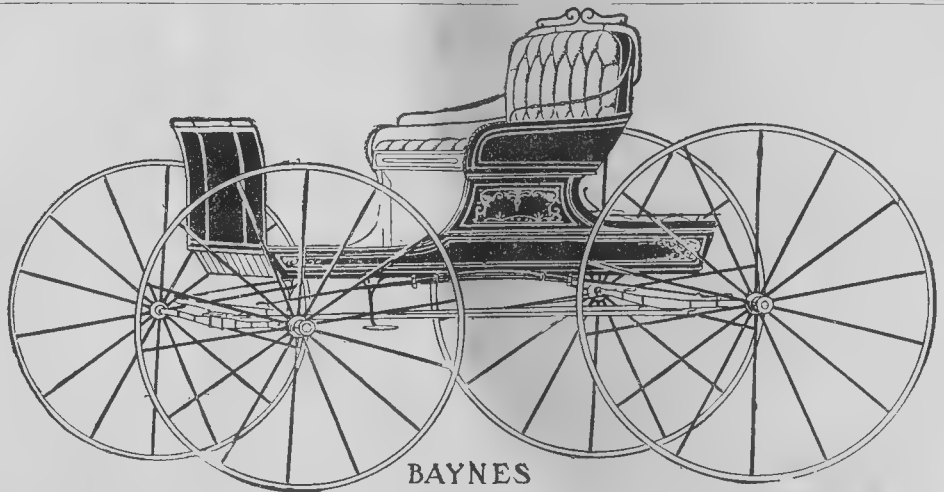
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exhibited in the matter of improving their horse stock.

In the aged Clyde stallion class Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, was present with the well known horse, Vigorous, and won first in his class and sweepstakes as best horse of any age. Second to him stood King's Crest, owned by the Portage Syndicate. Wm. Moffatt, of Rossendale, won the third place. In the two-year old Clyde stallion section J. S. McCarty, of Longburn, was first; D. Little, second; A. R. Hill, third. Among the yearlings a colt owned by Carruth & Brown was first, Moffatt second, Capt. Snider third. John Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, got the Premier place on brood mare with foal at side; John Jardine second; F. A. Brydon third. For mare and two of her progeny Carruth & Brown second.

Two Shire stallions were shown. D. Smith, of Gladstone, had a two-year old which won in the championship contest over the three-year old owned by W. A. Morris, of Portage. The heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose classes were all well filled with excellent horses of local breeding. The awards in the heavy horse sections were made by Tully Elder, formerly of Brandon, now of Bender, Sask.

J. G. Barron was present with the herd of Shorthorns which he showed the week following in Winnipeg, and he got the leading places although a strong herd of good stuff was brought in by the well known Portage breeder, Thos. Wallace. Wallace has some very good cattle, and he showed about eight head. J. A. Frazer, also a local breeder, got second place on two-year old bull, which was the only Shorthorn shown by him.

Wm. Shields, of Brandon, made a fine showing with his herd of Herefords, getting most of the money in this department. Geo. Gray, of Austin, also showed a few nice Herefords.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, carried off all the prizes in the Angus class with his fine herd of the black cattle.

W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, placed the awards.

D. Smith, of Gladstone, was the principal exhibitor of Jerseys and G. C. Rose, of Portage la Prairie showed a few Holsteins.

A. J. Mackay, of Macdonald, was alone in the Leicester class with his bunch of well fitted sheep and F. W. Brown, of Portage, was the only exhibitor of Cotswolds.

Brown again came out in the Berkshire class, as also did James Bray. J. J. Stewart, of Gladstone, showed his Yorkshires while on the way to Winnipeg, and Frank Orchard, of Graysville, had his Tamworths here also.

Poultry was shown in very fair quantity, mostly local birds.

A Good Fair at Innisfail.

Specially Reported for the Nor'-West Farmer.

Since the Summer Stock Fair was inaugurated at Innisfail some five years ago, it has been steadily improving till now it is ranked as one of the most important fairs in Alberta. Coming in the Edmonton and Calgary circuit, the exhibitors never have any fear about the judging, knowing that the best judges to be procured will be on hand. The management is also progressive and everything is done to make the fair run smoothly.

The sixth fair was held on July 12 and 13, and for the first time, unfavorable weather was experienced. Although this kept the crowds at home to a large extent, it did not prevent the stockmen from bringing out their stock, and the accommodation was far too small for the entries, which numbered 306, there being 149 horses, 118 cattle, 31 swine and 8 sheep. The horses were judged by Alex. Innis, of Clinton, Ont., while the cattle, sheep and swine were

judged by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

The quality of stock on hand was splendid, and worthy of special mention in any district. In the horse classes, eight aged Clyde and Shire stallions faced the judge. W. J. Dodd, of Innisfail, secured first and second awards. Three Percherons, five Standard bred, one Hackney and one Thoroughbred were also shown. There was also a good sprinkling of pure bred mares, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Standard Breds being represented. The heavy draft and agricultural grades also brought out a lot of keen competition with some very choice animals. The driving and saddle horses were also well represented, although not as strongly as last year.

In the cattle classes, there was more variety than has ever been shown before, Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Holsteins being shown. The Shorthorn class was not quite so heavy as in former years, some of the old exhibitors being missing, but Jas. Wilson was there with his prize winners, and A. W. Latimer and J. Robinson also showed some good animals. The Hereford herd was the property of W. Hodge, and came in for a great deal of attention. In the Angus class, Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, showed some very good animals, but he found keen competition from W. T. G. McClure and R. Stuart, of Innisfail. The Ayrshire class brought forth A. H. Trimble's herd from Red Deer, and competing against him was W. L. Center, of Innisfail. The other pure bred classes shown were not very strong, but the animals were all of good quality.

Judging was started on Monday afternoon, and completed on Tuesday, after which there was a parade of prize winning stock which brought forth a large amount of favorable comment on the quality shown.

The fair was brought to a successful conclusion with some farmers' sports, the most interesting being the Stevens' driving competition.

We cannot give the prize list in full. The prize winners in the Shorthorn class were A. W. Lorimer, J. Robinson, J. Wilson, W. J. Baycroft, and A. Dallas. Mr. Lorimer showed the first prize aged bull and secured first on herd. Dallas had the first prize milking cow while Wilson secured first for yearling heifer and heifer calf.

Mr. Hodge won everything on Herefords with the single exception of first prize for yearling bull. This went to L. Robby.

In the Angus classes, Hutchinson secured the cream of the female prizes and was also a winner with his bulls. R. Stuart showed the first prize aged bull while G. T. McClure was awarded similar honors in the yearling section.

A. H. Trimble secured practically all the prizes for Ayrshires and W. S. Miller took everything for Jerseys. Holsteins were exhibited by I. Bate-man.

Clydes and Shires: Aged stallion.—1 and 2. W. J. Dodd; 3. W. Whealon. Yeld mare.—1. Whealon. Brood mare.—1. J. A. Simpson; 2. Whealon. Foal.—1. Simpson.

Percherons: Aged stallion.—1. L. Humbert; 2. Hamilton Bros. & Concannon; 3. N. Wright. Yeld mare.—1 and 2. Hamilton Bros. & Concannon; 3. Dora Lauder.

Hackneys: Aged stallion.—P. H. Wynn. Yeld mare.—Whealon. Thoroughbreds: Stallion.—1. Jas. Hayward.

SHEEP.

There was a single class for pure bred sheep, pure bred short wool. Mr. H. A. Malcolm won all the prizes in this and for grades as well.

SWINE.

Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, secured all the firsts, in the Berkshire classes but one. This was for sow under one year and was won by B. Moore.

The Yorkshire prizes, all but one, went to H. A. Malcolm. A. Lough-secured first prize for boar under one year.

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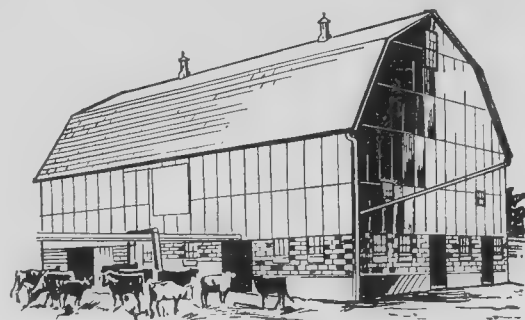
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Head Office: Winnipeg

A few copies of the very popular "Buffalo" Calendar are still available. Copies mailed on request, while they last.

Continued from Page 824.

Senior heifer calf.—1 and 2, E. P. Witch and E. P. Matilda II., Bowman.
Junior heifer calf.—1, Altyre Mary of Brandon VII, McGregor.

Champion female.—Sunnyside Inez. Mr. Grisdale placed the awards in this section.

Senior herd.—McGregor.

Junior herd.—Bowman.

Cow and progeny.—1, Bowman; 2, McGregor.

Two calves under one year.—1 and 2, Bowman.

Get of sire.—1 and 2, Bowman.

GALLOWAYS.

Galloways were exhibited by two breeders, D. McRae, Guelph, Ont., and J. W. Anderson, Winnipeg. McRae won all the firsts and seconds and both championships. His herd will also be shown at Brandon.

DAIRY CLASSES.

One feature of the western fairs which this year has shown great improvement over that of former years is the showing of dairy cattle. The Winnipeg fair was not behind in this respect. The showing of Holsteins was especially commendable. There was not so large competition in the Ayrshire classes, although some good animals were exhibited. In the Jersey rings there was considerable competition, while for the Dutch Belted but one exhibitor, Sir William Van Horne, had made entries. J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, made the awards in the dairy classes.

HOLSTEINS.

The exhibitors of Holsteins were A. B. Potter, Montgomery; A. H. Johannis, Clandeboye; H. Hancox, Dominion City; J. Herriott & Sons, Souris; and W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg. The cow classes were, if anything, stronger than the bulls, and more numerous. In the class for aged bulls, Potter won first on Sarcastic Lad, a three year old and a splendid Holstein. Second honors went to Meadow King De Kol, owned and exhibited by Johannis. There were four entries in the class for yearling bull. Hancox won 1st on Modest Maiden III's Pride, Potter second on Sir P. Quillemette, while third went to Herriott on Sunnyside Sir Hungerveld. Herriott won first in both calf classes with Johannis second on bull calf. The championship honors for bull very properly went to Potter's aged bull, Sarcastic Lad.

It is doubtful if Winnipeg has ever seen a stronger showing of Holstein cows than that of the aged class this year. The judge remarked after having placed the awards that he was sorry that there was not a prize for each entry. All were quite deserving of prizes and right here it might be mentioned that the Fair Board should give more encouragement to dairy breeders in the way of increased prize money, for the dairy industry must necessarily mean a great deal to this Western country. The showing of Holstein cows was a great credit to the Exhibition Board. The first prize in this class went to Potter on Lady Akkrum, second to Johannis on Winnipeg Belle, and third to Hancox on Daisy Lass. There were a number of other good cows left farther down the line. The Potter cow was an especially strong one. The other exhibitors in this class were Gibson and Herriott.

Potter, Hancox and Johannis secured first, second and third in the two year old heifer class on Maud T. De Kol, Lady Bonheur Rosa and Nellie Ray, respectively. First prize for yearling heifer went to Potter on Martha Gem, second to Herriott on Lady Mist De Kol, and third to Johannis on Lucy Dean De Kol. There was a nice showing of heifer calves, five entries making

up the class. Potter secured first place while second and third went to Johannis. In the class for calves of calendar year, Herriott was given first honors, Potter second and Gibson third. Potter's first prize aged cow, Lady Akkrum, was made grand champion of the breed. The first prize for senior herd went to Mr. Potter, second to Hancox and third to Herriott. In the class for junior herd Potter was given first and Herriott second. In the get of sire class and in a class for two calves under one year, Herriott won first and Potter second in both.

AYRSHIRES.

There were only three exhibitors of Ayrshires, Wellington Hardy of Roland showing by far the greatest number and taking the cream of the prizes. Mr. Hardy has a good herd of Ayrshires and his animals were entirely worthy of all prizes awarded to them. J. A. Gibson had an entry in yearling heifer class while H. McColl, of Glenboro, showed in a few of the classes. Hardy's herd won nearly all the first prizes as well as both championships. He was the only exhibitor in the class for aged bull, yearling bull and bull calf, being awarded first prize in these classes on Lessessnock Helen's Oyama, Show King and Prince William, respectively. McColl won first for bull calf of calendar year, while Hardy took second and third. Championship for bull, any age, as mentioned above, went to Hardy on his first prize aged bull, Lessessnock Helen's Oyama. Hardy had little competition in the cow classes, winning first, second and third for aged cow, first for two year old cow, and first and third for yearling heifer, and second for heifer calf of calendar year. In the class for yearling heifer, Gibson was given second honors, and for class of heifer calf of calendar year, McColl took first. The grand championship for female, any age, was awarded to Mr. Hardy. Hardy won first in all the herd classes and second for an exhibit of calves under two years. McColl took first in this latter section and second for get of sire.

JERSEYS

The exhibitors of Jerseys were D. Smith, Gladstone; W. O. Chadwick, St. James, and W. V. Edwards, Souris. The classes were not so large as those in the Holsteins and Ayrshire but the quality was just as good and the exhibit is deserving of quite as much praise. Chadwick was given first honors in the aged bull class on Lord Dashwood with Smith taking second place on Royal Crown. Chadwick again secured first honors in the two year old bull class, and Edwards second on Baby Joe. In the yearling bull class, Smith was given both first and second prizes. Chadwick was given first place in class for bull calf of calendar year and Smith second. The champion Jersey bull of the show was Lord Dashwood, Chadwick's 1st prize winner in the aged class.

The cow classes were somewhat stronger than those for bulls. Chadwick again won first prize for aged cow on a graceful little animal, Marjoram's Jewel, with Edwards a strong second on Brandon Bessie. The first prize for two year old heifer also went to Chadwick, Edwards taking second on Lady's Girl. Smith was the only exhibitor in the yearling heifer class and was awarded both first and second prizes. In the heifer calf class, Chadwick took first and Edwards second, while in the class for heifer calf of calendar year, Edwards took first and Chadwick second. The female grand championship was awarded to Chadwick's first prize aged cow, Marjoram's Jewel.

DUTCH BELTED.

Dutch Belted cattle are not very numerous in this Western country. Van Horne was the only exhibitor at the Winnipeg show. His manager, Mr. Yule, showed a very nice string of Belted animals which aroused considerable interest among the spectators. He had a full herd and was awarded firsts, seconds, and championships.

DAIRY COMPETITION.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of the agricultural college, was in charge of the dairy competition. The scores all ran very

close. In the aged cow class, J. Herriott & Sons, Souris, won first; Wellington Hardy, Roland, second and third; and A. S. Johannis, Clandeboye, fourth. The prizes in the class for cows under three years were won by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, first; W. V. Edwards, Souris, second; and Johannis, third.

The exhibit of dairy products was very good this year. There was more butter than on previous years but only a little over half as much cheese. The flavor of the butter was not the best and that of the cheese, in many cases, was bad. These bad flavors are due in the first place to improper handling of milk.

SHEEP CLASSES.

J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, made the awards in the sheep classes. It was a good show throughout, the competition being in the Leicester, Shropshire and Oxford Down classes. There was only one exhibitor of Cotswolds, Mr. R. C. McLaren, of Swan Lake.

In the Leicester classes, A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, won all firsts with the exception of a special offered by the American Leicester Breeders' Association, in which class he was not eligible to compete, having won this prize last year. Other exhibitors in the Leicester classes were N. A. Milne, Balmoral; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head. In the Shropshire rings W. L. Trann, Crystal City; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, were the exhibitors. T. R. Todd, Hillview, and Alex. Wood, Souris, showed Oxford Downs.

LEICESTERS.

Mackay's entries were, in most cases, easy winners although in a class or two he was hard pushed for the red ribbon. As mentioned above, he secured first in every section.

In the class for aged rams, Milne took second and Potter third. In the shearling ram class, Mackay had both first and second, while in class for ram lambs Potter came in for second with Mackay third. The champion ram, any age, went to Mr. Mackay on Lord Cromer, bred by A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ontario.

There was quite a large and good showing of aged ewes. Mackay took first, second and fourth honors in this section with Milne in third place. Milne also stood next to Mackay in shearling ewe, with Skinner, of Indian Head, third, and Milne again in fourth place. Potter secured second on ewe lamb with Mackay standing at the head and also third and fourth. Championship for ewe went to Mackay's four-year old, Missie W. S., the red ribbon winner in the aged ewe class. Milne was given second place for pen and was awarded the American Leicester Breeders' special for pen of five sheep consisting of one ram, two ewes, and two lambs. Mr. Mackay had a well balanced lot of good entries and is deserving of a great deal of credit for the excellent way in which he showed them.

SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. Cox was somewhat handicapped in his exhibit, having sold his best ones at Edmonton and Calgary previous to coming to Winnipeg. He, however, secured a number of firsts. In the aged ram class he took first place with Skinner second, and Trann third and fourth. Trann again took the honors in the class for shearling ram, winning both first and second and the same in the class for ram lambs. Cox took third in this latter section and was awarded the ram championship.

Mr. Skinner's entries in the aged ewe class were awarded both first and second honors, with Trann third and fourth. Trann again took first for shearling ewe, also fourth with Skinner second and third. The first three places for ewe lamb went to Trann and fourth place to Skinner. The championship for ewe went to Trann on his shearling ewe, Trann's 20. Trann again took first place for pens, with Skinner second in the

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class for pen of ram, two ewes and two lambs.

The judging of this class was watched with considerable interest by the spectators. Trann and Skinner both showed some very choice ewes.

OXFORD DOWNS.

While there were only two exhibitors of Oxfords, places were as keenly contested as in any of the other classes. Both Todd and Wood had some very fine sheep and honors were about equally divided. Todd was somewhat the strongest in the ram classes, while Wood took all firsts for ewes. In the class for aged ram, Todd was awarded both first and second and for shearling ram second and third, with Wood first. In the lass for ram lamb Todd was given the red ribbon and Wood second, third and fourth. Championship for ram, any age, went to Mr. Todd. Wood secured everything in the aged ewe class, first, second, and third for shearling ewe, the same for ewe lamb, and was given the ewe championship. Todd secured fourth place on shearling ewe and fourth on ewe lamb. In the class for pen of ram, two ewes and two lambs, Wood secured first and Todd second. First place for pen of three lambs also went to Wood.

The American Oxford Down Record Association offered a special prize for yearling ewe and pen of four lambs. First place for yearling ram went to Todd. Wood secured both first and second for yearling ewe and first for pen of lambs with Todd in second place.

MUTTON SHEEP.

Skinner, Trann and Wood won all the prizes in this class. Skinner won first and second for shearlings with Wood first for lamb and Trann second. In the class for pen of three shearlings, Skinner won first and Trann second. For pen of lambs, Skinner won first and Wood second.

GRADE SHEEP.

Todd and Skinner were the only exhibitors in this class, and divided the honors about equally.

SWINE.

Only three breeds of swine were represented at the Winnipeg Exhibition: Berkshires, Yorkshires, and Tamworths, with a small showing in the class for bacon hogs. The Yorkshires made the best show although the Berkshires were also good. There was a single exhibitor of Tamworths, Mr. Frank Orchard, of Graysville, Man., who won firsts, seconds and championships in all classes in which he had entered. He had nearly a full herd and his entries were of a very high standard. Berkshire exhibitors were P. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; W. V. Edwards, Souris; Thos. Abbott, Souris; and R. A. Scott, of Winnipeg. In the Yorkshire classes, J. J. Stewart, of Gladstone; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; Wellington Hardy, Roland; and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, were the exhibitors. Van Horne had the strongest exhibit, winning both male and female championships in this class, as well as the sweepstakes for both boar and sow of any breed. Mr. Grisdale judged the swine classes.

BERKSHIRES.

T. A. Cox had things pretty well his own way in the Berkshire class, winning all firsts as well as both championships. Mr. Cox has some very fine hogs and had been exhibiting at both Edmonton and Calgary before coming to Winnipeg. A number of his best ones were sold in the West, but he was still able to carry away most of the money in this show.

Edwards took second prize for aged boar and Abbott third. Cox was the only exhibitor in the class for yearling boar. Edwards again took second for boar over six months and under one year, and also second and third for boar of calendar year, with Scott filling in the fourth place. In the class for aged sow, Edwards secured second and fourth, and Cox first and third. For yearling sow, Abbott was given second and Scott

fourth, with Cox first and the for sow over six months and under one year, Edwards was again given second, Cox winning, besides first, also third and fourth. In the sow of calendar year class, Scott took second, Cox third and Edwards fourth. Abbott was given second for sow and litter and Cox third. For open herd, Cox was given both first and second. In the herd, Western bred, Edwards was awarded first honors and Abbott second.

YORKSHIRES.

The keenest competition in the hog show was found in the Yorkshire classes. Van Horne secured both championships, that for boar being secured on his yearling entry, Summerhill Jerry VII, last year's champion, and for sow, Dalmeny 4th, his first prize two-year old sow. With the exception of these two championships, the other prizes were about equally distributed throughout the lot. Wellington Hardy secured first place for aged boar on his entry Oak Lodge Vine VIII, with Stewart filling in third place with King Alfred.

The yearling class for boar brought out the champion of the breed, also the grand champion of the whole show in Van Horne's entry. Potter secured second place on Victor and Stewart again third on King Carsute. Potter was the only exhibitor for six months boar, but was awarded first honors on a very smooth pig. Van Horne went first and fourth in the boar of calendar year, with Skinner in second place and Hardy in third.

The sow classes were perhaps stronger than the boar classes. The show of aged sows was very good, the champion coming out in this ring. Hardy's entry, Empress, was a strong second, while Potter took third on a sow, Nancy, and Van Horne again fourth on Sunndale 12th. There was considerable speculation over the placing of the yearling sow class. In the class there were at least three especially good ones shown, and after considerable time the judge gave the red ribbon to Oak Lodge Duchess VII, shown by Mr. Stewart, with Hardy's entry, Sallie, taking second place. Many would have changed this placing. Stewart's sow was somewhat coarse in head which detracted a great deal from her appearance, while Hardy's entry was lacking somewhat in hams. Third honors went to Van Horne on Lady Barbara, while Potter secured fourth on Lassie II.

One of the best classes was that for sow over six months and under one year. There were five entries. Van Horne took first and fourth with Hardy in second place and Potter third. Potter came in first for sow of calendar year, with Van Horne second and third and Hardy fourth.

There were some nice litters shown. Hardy took first in this section, Potter second and Van Horne third. For herd, Van Horne was given first and Hardy second in the open class. In the class for Western bred herd, Hardy took first, Van Horne second and Potter third.

POULTRY.

There was a very large exhibit of poultry. The director in charge informs us that the total number of birds was about 1900. In order to accommodate the whole exhibit, a tent had to be added for the overflow which could not be housed in the permanent buildings. This is the first time that it has been necessary to call such extra space into requisition. Not only were the numbers satisfactory, but the quality was also good. Some of the specimens shown were rather of an inferior type, but there were a sufficient number of really good ones to make the general quality quite satisfactory, while some of the specimens were unusually good. The exhibits came from a very large area. Of course, the Manitoba men were out in good force, but this was not what added the increased size to the show. Quite a number of poultrymen were in from Minnesota and Wisconsin, some from Ontario, and one from as far west as Enderby, British Columbia. A number of these

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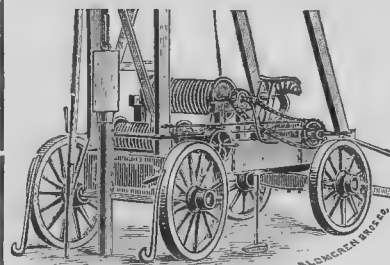
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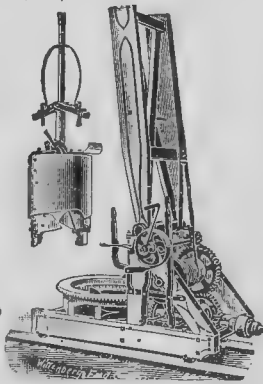
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outsiders came in rather strongly on the fancy and unusual breeds and so got a good deal of pick up money. When they had to go up against strong local competition they very frequently failed to win, because it cannot be denied that our Western poultrymen have first class stuff.

Most of the popular utility breeds were close to the lead, in so far as numbers were concerned. Barred Plymouth Rocks were about 60 or 70 strong. Awards in this class are always of interest. They were: Cock—1 and 4, Richard Lea, Bridge Creek; 2. R. M. West, Glenboro; 3. George Wood, Holland. Hen—1. Wood; 2. E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; 3. Maw & Sons, Parkdale; 4. Frank C. Holt, Winnipeg. Cockerel—1. West; 2. Wood; 3. Roberts; 4. E. Waby, Enderby. Pullet—1. West; 2. A. G. H. Luxton, Mount Forest, Ont.; 3. Roberts; 4. Waby. In all there were ten exhibitors of Barred Rocks. White Rocks were shown by seven men and made up half as many as the Barred variety.

F. E. Phillips, of Fannystelle, Man., was really the most successful winner, getting three firsts and one second. There were 31 Buff Plymouth Rocks. The Success Poultry Yards, of Chatfield, Minn., won quite extensively in this class. One of the largest—if not the very largest—breed displays was made by the Rhode Island Red breeders, there being 81 birds (counting rose and single combed varieties) of this class in the show. This breed has sprung into great prominence within the past five years. The Americans got away with quite a few prizes here, although two or three Winnipeg men and J. J. Buchanan, Kawende, figure in the list of awards. The Wyandottes were well represented with some good stuff. White Wyandottes appeared 52 strong. Mutchmore Bros. and Milne Bros., of Brandon, won first and second places in the cock section. E. G. Roberts won two firsts in this breed. Silver Laced Wyandottes numbered 28, Golden Laced 23, Buff 16, and Black 8. Prizes were too scattered to enumerate. Buff Orpingtons were present to the number of 47 birds. Mrs. Grainger, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, had in a dozen birds. Other entries came from outside, east and west, but most of the prizes went to Manitoba breeders. J. Wilding, of Norwood, secured some good prizes; A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, got first on cock; and the others were scattered well about. There were 20 Black Orpingtons but only 7 Whites. White Leghorns, rose and single combed, were strong in numbers, combined making 57 birds; Brown 27; Black 21: Light Brahmas were good, 25 bird present; Houdans, 23; Silver Spangled Hamburgs 29; Games of all classes 48; and a very large number of the lesser known breeds carrying about a dozen or more birds each. In fowls the number of varieties shown was really remarkable.

Bronze Turkeys were some twenty strong in numbers. Maw & Sons, of Parkdale, Man., were the largest winners, others being R. D. Laing, Stonewall and John Bullied. Toulouse geese were also well represented and there was an unusually good duck exhibit, both as to numbers of breeds shown and number of individuals. Fancy stock, also, were numerous, and those behind the poultry section have reason to congratulate themselves on the growth of the fair in this department.

GRAINS.

The showing of grain at the Industrial has never been as large as one might naturally expect to find at an exhibition in the capital of so famous a grain belt. This year was no exception to the rule in this respect. But while there was only a limited show in so far as numbers are concerned, there was excellent quality. Indeed, the grain show here seems to have narrowed down to a few experts, and they generally show something very good. In Red Fife, A. D. Laing, of Stonewall, got 1st; Wm. Reid, Hargrave, 2nd; H. H.

Thompson, Francis, Sask., 3rd; H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, 4th. Five bushels Red Fife: Laing, 1st; Ayearst, 2nd; Thos. Maynard, Deloraine, 3rd; B. Mayhew, Treherne, 4th. Rockwood Agricultural Society carried off the special prize for best five bushels Red Fife. John P. Jones, of Swan River, Man., showed a very fine sample of hard winter wheat and won first, while Major F. Coles, of Moffat, Sask., got first in the class for Preston, Stanley or Huron wheat. There were some very fine white oats shown. McKenzie, of Rapid City, was first; Mayhew, of Treherne, 2nd; A. E. Studham, Dugald, 3rd. Barley.—H. Molpar, 1st; J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, 2nd; Studham, 3rd. Flax.—G. Vanslyck, 1st; H. W. Vanslyck, 2nd; Mayhew, 3rd. Timothy seed.—Mayhew, 1st; Studham, 2nd; R. D. Laing, Stonewall 3rd. Peas.—T. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask., 1st; A. B. Potter, 2nd.

HORTICULTURE.

The horticultural display here has always been light, and this year was no exception. The central part of July is a poor time in Manitoba to make a horticultural display. Some very choice sweet peas were shown. Mrs. Lundgren, of Winnipeg, was the most successful exhibitor. The Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., had a booth showing samples of outdoor grown roses and other perennial flowers and also exhibited a number of bottles of fruits growing at the nursery. The Elmwood Cemetery Co., Winnipeg, displayed some choice ornamental stock, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture made an excellent showing of Ontario grown apples and other horticultural products. The B. C. government exhibit, which has for years been a feature of the show, was missing this year, but the Nelson Board of Trade had an excellent booth which included a good showing of fruit grown in that locality.

MACHINERY EXHIBITS.

It is scarcely possible under ordinary circumstances to do justice to the splendid display of machinery specialties which appeared at this year's fair. Several new departures of a striking character were in evidence—introduced by the well-known makers on their standard lines or by others who have recently come into the field with the fruits of their creative genius and all with the definite purpose of curtailing expense in time and labor on agricultural operations.

It would be invidious to specialise but it is only the bare fact if we say that surely the inventive limits of the implement men have now reached the vanishing point. Yet it seems that the barriers will never be erected that can say to the man with a new idea in agricultural tools "thus far and no farther."

The traction machinery was probably the very finest if not the most impressive that has ever been brought together in the West, while the plow and harrow exhibits were far ahead of any previous record. There seems in this connection to be a keen contest in progress with regard to combination plow and harrow adjustments and one maker from the States exhibited an exceptionally clever conception in this line. The same might be said with regard to the grain shocker. The world is waiting for a really practicable effort in a shocker. Several ingenious devices were shown but it seems they all remain to stand the test—the only test that can lead them into the market—that of the actual work they can accomplish on the field.

The larger cities of the West are becoming awake to the necessity of good roads in the rural communities, and especially to the importance of improving those which lead directly to the city. The citizens of Winnipeg are inaugurating a campaign for good roads and the city council is making overtures of aid to the surrounding municipalities.

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Calgary Farmer on Location of Alberta's Agricultural College.

We have received from Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, the two following letters on a very important subject:

FIRST LETTER.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer.—

Since the appearance of the letters and articles in the daily and agricultural press on this important matter, it has been taken up warmly and evidently discussed by agriculturists throughout the province, with the result that many requests have been received by the United Farmers of Alberta (an agricultural organization of some 8,000 members) to deal with this matter. My plea for occupying more of your valuable space is that this vital question concerns every reader of The Nor'-West farmer that dwells in Alberta.

It is well known how eagerly all business and professional men, investors, capitalists and everyone interested in Alberta's welfare, whether they live in the east or west, watch the progress of our crops and regulate their business accordingly. Allow me to give three quotations to emphasize the fact that this matter is a national one and should not be allowed to drift:

1. "Public prosperity is like a tree; agriculture is its roots, industry and commerce are its leaves and branches. If the root suffers, the leaves fall, the branches break, and the tree dies."—Chinese Philosophy.

2. "The farmers are the founders of human civilization. Not only that, they are the lasting foundation. Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that the national strength lies very near the soil."—Daniel Webster.

3. "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture and its breed of useful animals."—George Washington.

It must be apparent, therefore, that this is no question of north and south, but of Alberta's future. Agriculture is that future, and it is for the people of Alberta to say whether agriculture shall receive the "severest blow possible" by being placed under University management at Strathcona or located at a point where all the diversified conditions of agriculture could be exemplified, under a staff of competent agricultural professors. The students would then be surrounded with the ideal life, environment and influence to produce the best possible agriculturist. It has been stated (with what truth I cannot say) that Premier Rutherford has determined to have the agricultural college at Strathcona, but in my opinion, Premier Rutherford is too wise a politician to make a blunder of that kind.

Men of policies cannot afford to

antagonize public sentiment; we must therefore impress our views in every possible way on those we have chosen to manage our business in this province and see that they are attended to before it is too late.

SECOND LETTER.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer.—

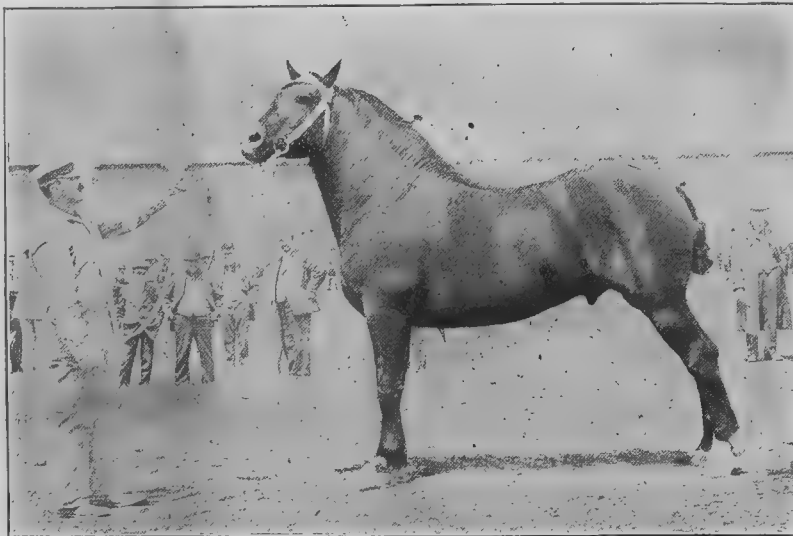
During the Provincial fair few topics had more attention than the question of the location of the Agricultural College. It was refreshing to see such a general interest taken in this very important matter, nor was the interest confined to tillers of the soil, but was discussed by business men who appreciate the fact that Alberta can only prosper in proportion to the success of her agriculture.

This question was dealt with at the directors' meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta, and two resolutions were passed, one, requesting the cabinet to place the agricultural college at some more suitable point than Strathcona, and not under university management. The second that some of the leading agriculturists of Alberta be allowed to act with the authorities in deciding where this should be.

It is to settle matters of such magnitude as this, that we need direct legislation, which is gaining such headway in Australia, New Zealand and many of the States, and it is just as easily applied to provincial as municipal affairs; we all know how satisfactorily this has worked in Calgary, and in my opinion our

yer or member of any other profession?" No reason on earth, but the education to be good must be suitable, and although the modern agriculturist is a scientist, and the best mental equipment is none too good for his profession, to be successful he must be a practical business man, and no one with an unbiased mind would say that the best conditions for training farmers are found at Strathcona.

The Scottish Agricultural Commission to Canada were so greatly impressed with the enormous advantages under which education and research were conducted in the Dominion, that after visiting the Ontario college at Guelph, and the Macdonald college at St. Anne de Bellevue, they said "They could not but envy and grieve at the good of their neighbors," and as a result of their visit to Canada, at their recommendation the West of Scotland College of Agriculture has taken Kilmarnock farm as an experimental area. Mr. James Johnson, convener of the farm and dairy committee, said: "The invariable testimony was that the work of an agricultural college could not be efficiently carried on without a farm." It has been argued that being a young province, where all the different arts and sciences start together, there should be no difficulty in one taking precedence over the other. Why Alberta should expect to succeed where every other attempt to conduct an agricultural college under university management has failed, is difficult to see.



Charlatan, winner of first prize in the aged Percheron Stallion class at Winnipeg. Owned by Ellison & Sons, La Moure, N. D.

legislators could show their honest desire to do the best possible for the province by submitting this question to the people.

All that is necessary is to transfer the option of ordering a submission from themselves to the people and to make the people's decision final.

I understand that the main reason given for locating the Agricultural College at Strathcona under university management, is one of economy; but this seems to be far fetched and against common business sense; we should predict certain failure for any man who engaged a tailor to manage a blacksmith's business, and although the president of the university is, according to Dr. Kennedy's statement, able to run the university and the senate (and many people think the cabinet as well) this does not prove his ability to turn out the kind of men we need to agriculturally develop this great country.

There is no real economy in any thing but the very best for training our future agriculturist. We want the best, most enthusiastic, practical, efficient and business like faculty of instruction as well as the most suitable location from every standpoint that can possibly be obtained regardless of claims, political favors or any other influences.

The question has been asked by those in favor of Strathcona as a location for the Agricultural College, "Why should not a farmer have as good an education as a doctor, law-

Why should we allow a few interested individuals to juggle with our great industry?

Those directly interested in agriculture comprise over 75 per cent. of our population, and it is our own fault if we do not have the college located in the right place under suitable management.

Digging a Quicksand Well.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.—"Can you or any of your subscribers tell me how to get through quicksand in a well? I had a 33 inch well bored down 60 feet when we struck quicksand. We sharpened the end of the crib and dropped in a 12 foot length; which slipped in easily and which dropped to the bottom of the hole; then we put in four more lengths, weighting them down with about 1000 lbs. of stone and kept the auger boring inside the crib, but could only get down 2 more feet. Water does not rise much, and we would like to get down further. Tried a second crib inside first one, dropped it to the bottom of well and got down and tried to punch it down into quicksand, but could not succeed. Any information that will enable us to accomplish this object will be thankfully received."

Answer by H. Cater, pump manufacturer, Brandon.—"It will be very difficult to do anything with this well that will be a permanent improvement. It is too small to work in the bottom and make any progress

against the quicksand. Your subscriber might try a small steel crib just large enough to go inside of the wood crib now in. Make it about 4 ft. long, and try and work it down into the sand, and take the sand out of the crib with a spoon shovel. It having a thin sharp edge, he might be able to work it down, but it is very doubtful."

Regarding Some State Agricultural Colleges.

J. A. X., Melita, Man., writes:—"What are the addresses of the following state agricultural colleges: Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Michigan, and which of them are affiliated with their respective state universities?"

The addresses of the above mentioned institutions are as follows: University of Minnesota, at St. Anthony Park, Minn.; North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, N.D.; South Dakota Agricultural College, at Brookings, S.D.; Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa; University of Michigan, at Lansing, Mich. The Minnesota and Michigan agricultural colleges are directly affiliated with the universities. The others are not, with the exception of Iowa, which one is under the same board of management as is the Iowa State University.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Hardy Sells Several Ayrshires.

While at the Winnipeg exhibition Wellington Hardy, of Roland, sold a number of his Ayrshires. The first sale was of three to the Manitoba Agricultural College. These were the two-year old heifer, Lady of Fairview, the yearling heifer, Bonnie Annie, and a calf by the imported bull, Lessnessock Oyama, and of St. Annes. These are three fine shoulders and of good milking strain. Besides this, there was sold to Thos. McCartney, another Ayrshire breeder, who lives at Longburn, Man., the yearling bull, Show King, also Prince William, a yearling bull, to John R. Dutton, of Gilbert Plains, Man., and four cows to a North Dakota breeder.

Mistake in T. A. Cox's Address.

In our report of the Edmonton Exhibition, the address of Mr. T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Hackney horses, Berkshire hogs, and Shropshire sheep, was given as Woodstock. We regret that this error crept in and are glad to make the correction. Anybody wanting Hackneys, Berkshires, or Shropshires can reach Mr. Cox by writing him at Brantford, Ont.

Low Prices at Mr. Wilson's Sale.

Specially Reported for the Nor'-West Farmer.

The big stock sale advertised to take place at Innisfail on July 16, was a failure, very few animals changing hands. The sale was nearly two hours late in starting and when auctioneer Paisley announced the terms of sale, a very slim crowd was in attendance. Although the choicest of Jas. Wilson's herd was placed on the list for sale, the bids would not come and animal after animal was turned out of the ring. The same fate met W. Hodge's Herefords, only one finding a buyer at a low price.

John Robinson sold all his herd, as advertised, at ridiculously low figures, but, being overstocked he was compelled to part with them. Mr. Robinson's herd was mostly of the dairy strain and on one or two of the animals the bidding was brisk, while it lasted. It would appear from the way in which this sale went that the farmers in the Innisfail district are determined to go in for the dairy breeds and that beef will have a rest for a while. The following prices were realized:

(From Mr. Wilson's herd.)
Lady Admiral, and bull calf,

FARMERS' FEET

Hundreds of farmers have used Foot Elm with the utmost satisfaction. It prevents excessive sweating and makes the feet healthy and tough, so that a hard day's work can be done with ease and comfort.

G. S. Blake, Hill End...\$70.00
 Alberta Primrose, and bull calf,
 J. J. D. Trall, Innisfail...\$100.00
 (W. Hodge's Herefords.)
 Lord Leominster,
 H. H. Watkins, Olds...\$60.00
 (J. Robinson's Herd.)
 Bow Valley Rose 3rd,
 W. Lawrence, Lake View...\$40.00
 Bull calf,
 G. McAllister, Innisfail...\$35.00
 Red Abbie, and heifer calf,
 W. Lawrence...\$55.00
 Babe, and bull calf,
 A. Dallas, Innisfail...\$48.00
 Magnificent 2nd, and heifer calf,
 A. Carter, Innisfail...\$45.00
 Magnificent, (6 yr. old cow),
 W. Lawrence...\$39.00
 Evangeline, (7 yr. old cow),
 W. Lawrence...\$36.00
 Three yearling heifers were also sold
 to Mr. Lawrence for \$17.00 each.

Our Eastern Letter.

*Rain Badly Needed in Ontario—Fall
 Wheat will Average Well—Toronto
 Open-Air Horse Show—Ontario Horse
 Breeders' Show goes to Guelph—Mr. P.
 Burns Pays a Record Price for Clydes-
 dale Team—Ontario Horsemen to Im-
 port more Clydesdales—Horsemen have
 a Good Breeding Season—Sheep
 Raising Demonstrations—Horse
 Market Quieter—Large Ruin if Cattle
 Brings Lower Prices—Hog Prices
 High*

The crop outlook in Ontario is not so good as it was. In central Ontario and east rain is badly needed. In fact, if it does not come soon, it will be a poor lookout for the spring grains. In Western Ontario conditions are much better. There was a good rainfall during June and crops have not suffered any so far. Owing to heavy rains, the fall wheat crop, which is quite heavy in many districts, is down. From Guelph, west, the prospects for fall wheat have not been better for some years back. North of Toronto reports regarding the crop are good. Given good filling weather and there will be a good average yield of wheat this season. Hay is fair, though in Eastern Ontario a light crop is reported in many places. In Western Ontario all new meadows look well, especially clover, which is now being cut. The old meadows, as a rule, are on the light side, and the yield from these will not be large. Corn is doing exceptionally well, considering the lateness of planting, and if rain does not keep off too long, corn and root crops will make up for what is lacking in hay. In the dry districts pastures are suffering and the milk supply is falling off.

Though a purely city institution, the Toronto open-air horse parade and show is not without interest to the country at large. It is a feature that might well be copied by other large cities. It creates an incentive among users of horses in the city to own better animals and to care for them in the best way. Whether the open-air horse show, which has been held regularly for seven years past is responsible for it or not, Toronto certainly has as fine a lot of commercial and other horses as are to be found in any other city of its size on this continent.

This show is held on July 1st of each year and is a very appropriate way of celebrating the Canadian holiday. This year's parade and show was seen by 40,000 people. There were 119 more entries than last year, and in every way the show was a decided success. All classes were strong. There were nearly 900 horses on parade, and judges pronounced the quality as being ahead of any previous show. The heavy drafts, and also the butchers' horses showed much improvement in quality. The commercial horses generally were of a high order, and not a few drivers were of the choicest quality. The great success of this show would indicate that the automobile is not supplanting the horse to any large extent in Toronto.

The directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association met the other day and decided to make a grant of \$1,000 to the horse department of the Winter Fair at Guelph. This means that the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, held in Toronto for some years back, will be merged with the Winter Fair and held at Guelph in December next. The addition to the winter fair building will be completed by that time and will contain special accommodation for horses. If it proves as successful there as recent shows in Toronto have been, the change will meet with very little objection. Toronto has been backward in supplying proper accommodation for the horse show, and the breeders are not to blame if they seek accommodation outside of the city.

A recent sale of horses in Toronto has brought the Clydesdale into prominence. The Dominion Transport Company sold to Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, for \$1400 a two horse team of drafters that have never been excelled in quality and breeding on Toronto market. These two horses are practically pure bred Clydesdales, five and six year olds. One was raised by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont., and sold by them to Mr. John Cowie, of Markham, and formed one of the team that won first place in a large class at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, in West Toronto last winter. Mr. Cowie sold this horse to the Transport Company and after finding a suitable mate they succeeded in making a sale to Mr. Burns at the above record figure. We understand that it is Mr. Burns' intention to exhibit the team at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. Clydesdale breeders need not feel ashamed of this team in any company.

This event following so closely upon the signal victory won by Nelson Morris, of Chicago, with his six-horse Clydesdale team at the International Horse Show in London, is giving Clydesdale men here something to talk about. They see visions of the Clydesdale again coming off victorious in the team classes at the next Chicago International show.

Mr. Morris is bringing the team back to America, that it may compete at this year's International. Since Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, Ont., won first honors at Chicago on his Clydesdale team a few years ago, the six-horse team prize at that great show has been captured by other breeds.

We have not enough Clydesdale breeding stock in this country. At any rate, more will be brought out this summer. This week, Messrs. Robt. Graham, Wm. Smith, John A. Boag, and one or two others, sail for Scotland to bring out another contingent of Clydesdales. They will likely arrive home in time for Toronto Exhibition, which, by the way, is only seven weeks off, with some good show stuff.

Horsemen are having a very good breeding season. There are some fine young colts in the country. Few foal losses are reported this season, and breeders have met with more than average success.

The champion Clydesdale stallion, Sir Marcus, is standing near London this season. It was falsely reported in the spring that he would be taken to the western states this fall. Messrs. Patrick Bros., the present owners, state that they have no intention of taking him out of Canada. There are a few good colts to his credit this year, and if a few more of his style and quality are left in Canada, the horse industry will benefit thereby.

The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has decided to go ahead with the demonstration work in sheep raising, for which an appropriation of \$500 was made by the local government last winter. Work will be begun this fall. Eight or ten competent sheep farmers located in different parts of Ontario will be chosen, and a number of breeding sheep placed with each. They will breed the sheep, raise and fit the lambs for market, and endeavor to show how profitable sheep raising is for the average farmer. The cost of feeding and other expenses will be kept track of, the aim being to show a large balance on the right side of

the ledger as possible. The sheep industry certainly needs some stimulus to induce farmers to take it up more generally.

There are indications of the usual summer lull in the horse markets this week. Prices show little change so far, but the demand shows signs of falling off, especially for heavy drafters and work horses. July and August are usually quiet months, and it will be September before very active buying is renewed. There is more doing in drivers. Some good drivers were sold at the West Toronto horse exchange this week at prices up to \$200 each. A couple of good speeding horses sold over this figure. Quotations this week are as follows: Heavy drafts, \$180 to \$200; general purpose, \$140 to \$175; express and wagon horses, \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$200; speeders, \$200 and over; and serviceably sound horses, \$35 to \$100 each.

There were nearly 9,000 cattle offered on Toronto cattle market this week, resulting in a slump of from 30c to 50c per cwt in the price, by the time all were disposed of. The highest quotation for exporters at the end of the week was \$6.10 per cwt. as compared with \$6.40 at the beginning of the week. Should there be a light run next week, prices will recover somewhat. Butchers' cattle are quoted at \$1.60 per cwt. for steers and heifers. Hogs are quoted at \$7.85 to \$7.95 f.o.b. at country points and \$8.20 per cwt. fed and watered on the market here, which closed strong. —"Easterner."

F. Dadswell, Killarney, Man., writes: "I think that The Farmer is the best paper for information that I have ever read."

The Manitoba Agricultural College has issued an attractive calendar anticipatory of the season of 1909-1910. Any one interested may secure one by writing the Principal, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

British Association for the Advancement of Science WINNIPEG MEETING, 1909, August 25th to September 1st

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

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Full information as to Membership may be obtained from the Local Secretaries undersigned. All interested may join the Association as Associates on payment of a fee of \$5.00.

The various branches of Science will be represented by Meetings in Twelve Sections. SPECIAL ATTENTION MAY BE CALLED TO THE SECTION OF AGRICULTURE, WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANISED FOR THE WINNIPEG MEETING. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR SPECIAL DISCUSSIONS ON WHEAT AND FOOD.

C. N. Bell
 W. Sanford Evans
 M. A. Parker
 Swale Vincent



WHEAT.

The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer gives a very careful review of the wheat situation since our last issue:

During the past two weeks the wheat markets of the world have maintained a strong tone. This is especially noticeable in the price of wheat available for immediate delivery to the consumer, and in the price of the July option on the speculative markets. On the United States markets, July delivery has advanced 4c to 8c in the two weeks, and the advance of spot wheat in Liverpool is about 7c per bushel. The only exception to this condition of things is in our Winnipeg market where cash 1 Nor. and the July option are about 2c under the price of two weeks ago, but our price is still about a cent above Minneapolis and Duluth markets. In the new crop months of Sept. and Dec. there has been an active trade with sharp fluctuations in prices and up and down a narrow range, but at the end of the two weeks prices for these future months are unchanged to 1/4c higher. Two causes are accountable for the advance in cash wheat at the present time, viz., the small stocks of old wheat available for immediate use, and the unfavorable weather that has prevailed over a great part of the U. S. winter wheat belt during the first half of July.

The smallness of invisible stocks over the world is unprecedented in modern times, but that is not so remarkable as the smallness of the invisible stocks, which, of course, does not come so readily to the knowledge of the ordinary observer. But the fact is, that owing to the unusual run of high prices extending over the past twelve to eighteen months, and which have in the last four months culminated in higher prices for wheat, than the present generation at least have ever seen continue steadily for any length of time, the usual accumulations of working stocks in the hands of the different lines of the wheat and flour trades, have been allowed to diminish to a point of practical exhaustion. Because, in the prospect of the movement of the new crops, it has been natural to expect a liberal reduction in prices from the high figures previously prevailing, and no member of the trade could feel it prudent to have much high priced stock on hand, which he would have to sell out at a large reduction and lose money on whatever portion of it which might be held over into the period when cheaper new crop would be moving.

Thus, over America and Europe, the merchant has no wheat on hand, the miller has practically no wheat nor flour, and the flour dealer and the baker have absolutely no reserve stock, and thus everyone is working closely from hand to mouth, and were it not for the forward selling of the new crop for delivery as far ahead as September, October, and December there would be such a demand for actual spot wheat as might keep present cash prices up indefinitely. The speculative nature of man, however, is never more exemplified than on such a market situation as at present obtains in wheat. High prices, such as we have now for cash wheat, tempt traders to sell new crop wheat short for future delivery, at much lower prices, (our July wheat is around 131c, while Oct. sells for 110c.) and this selling for future delivery at lower prices, enables those who believe wheat a purchase at these prices to lay in a supply for the future, and in so doing it makes less demand on the wheat now actually available. And it is not only the speculative trader who helps to this result. Many a farmer today is willing to sell his

wheat at a clear dollar per bus., to be delivered after it is threshed, and some have done so, notwithstanding the fact that if hail or blight strikes their crop they would have a contract to fill and perhaps no wheat to fill it with. Speculation is not by any means all on the side of the trader, although it is a fact that some traders take chances of selling the farmers' crop ahead before it is harvested or even grown. Perhaps the principal cause in holding up cash and July prices in the meantime, has been the unfavorable weather in the U. S. winter wheat country, delaying harvesting and movement of the new crop, because that has had a direct influence in advancing the July delivery in all the U. S. markets, and indirectly stiffening the price of future deliveries.

Today the quantity of contract wheat in Chicago is practically exhausted, and a considerable short interest is still outstanding, which had calculated to have new wheat delivered in Chicago in time to cover July contracts. The weather, however, over the area where such wheat could be shipped from has been excessively wet. Fields standing dead ripe could not be cut, the ground being so soft would not carry horses and binders. Other fields cut cannot be threshed and in some parts the grain is sprouting in the stocks. July is fast passing along, and owing to the keen demand on the part of millers for both old and new wheat, short sellers for the July delivery are in a bad box, and their efforts to cover their contracts force the price up and this reacts on all markets in the same direction. An immediate return to steady favorable weather for threshing and movement would ease the situation to some extent, but would not remedy it altogether.

On the 8th inst. the U. S. Gov't report for July was issued. It showed some improvement in the condition of the winter wheat crop over the June report, and a moderate decline in the condition of the spring wheat crop. The indicated probable yield of winter wheat was given as 393,173,000 bus., and that of spring wheat 296,643,000 bus., together 689,816,000 bus., compared with 664,602,000 bus. the final estimate of last year's winter and spring wheat crops, an increase of 25,000,000 bus. over the final estimate last year. Since the time when the July report was made up the weather has not been such as to increase the probable yield, and by the time the crop is harvested it may easily show no larger than a year ago. If so, it could not provide nearly as much for export as the crop of 1908 has done, because of the large decrease in the surplus of old

GRAIN SUMMER SHIPMENTS.

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August. After that if the new crops over the United States and Canada result in a fairly bountiful yield, as they at present promise to do, the effect will almost certainly be to make markets easier during the time of the heavy movement of the crop immediately after harvest, and so the balance of the old crop still unsold should be turned into money as soon as conveniently possible.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax, for farmers, who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

700-703 A, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

\$9,000, 250 acres

B.C. FRUIT LANDS

Adjoining town of Slocan, Slocan Lake, B.C. C.P.
Railway runs through it.

\$7,500, 300 acres

75 acres fruit land

75 " grain land

150 " No. 1 range land

Near Okanagan Falls, Dog Lake, B.C.

\$20,000, 1184 acres

Near Keremos, B.C.

If interested write for particulars.

T. G. Wanless, Box 404 Vernon, B.C.

stocks. The government July report also stated the quantity of wheat left in farmers' hands in the U.S. on that date. It is sensationally low, being only 2.3 per cent of last year's crop, or 15,062,000 bus. A year ago farm reserves were 33,797,000 bus., and the average for the last ten years has been 43,608,000 bus. When it is remembered that stocks of wheat and flour in millers', dealers' and bakers' hands are at an unusually low ebb, the quantity of wheat and flour which the U.S. is likely to export in the next twelve months becomes a very interesting problem, for if they export freely in the first half of the crop year, it might develop that they would be in a position to import before their next crop is available, and if they do not respond to European demand and export freely of the new crop, prices in Europe will advance all the more.

There is no particular change in the European situation; harvesting is general in the early districts of the southern and central countries, but in a general way the crop is behind an average time. The quantity of wheat immediately available for Europe is on a small scale, the amount in store at European ports on July 1st being only 18,000,000 bus., against 29,000,000 bus. on July 1st, 1908, and 32,000,000 bus. in 1907. Besides this, farmers' stocks and second hand stocks in

Beautify the Home

Plant peonies and perennials in the fall. We keep hardy things for Manitoba, where we have a fine growing trade.

This Fall

we throw off 30% from our reasonable prices, thus paying the duty ourselves.

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For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors.

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When writing Advertisers, please mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Europe are down to the point of complete exhaustion, just as they are everywhere else. The world is certainly going into the new season with practically only the new season's crop to depend upon for the supply of wheat bread for the new twelve months. There is no improvement in the prospects for the Argentine crop. Dry and cold weather without rain continues in that country, and the sowing season has been late and unfavorable, so that the area under wheat has been considerably decreased. Since January 1st the shipments of wheat from the Argentine have been 80,600,000 bus., against 113,490,000 bus. for same period in 1908, a decrease this year of nearly 27,000,000 bus. If Argentine exports should make a further large decrease next year, as there seems the prospect of them doing, it will have a most important effect on prices next spring and summer. Australian advices on the new crop in that country continue favorable, and the same may be said as regards the prospects for the next crop in India.

Our Winnipeg market has been firm in a general way, although a little slow on the July option, which shows a decline of 1½c on the fortnight. The July option, however, is in a congested state. It is believed that there is a fair sized outstanding short interest in it, which will have to come in and cover their sales by settling with the longs at whatever price they may dictate. Such settlements can be made privately without disturbing the market, and the longs on their part are keeping quiet in the meantime, but it can easily be seen that if any attempt is made to buy a round lot of July in the open market the price would advance sharply. This heads off any demand for 1 or 2 Nor. for shipping, but No. 3 Nor. and lower grades of cash wheat have been buyers for them every day, and on some days 3 Nor. has sold as close as within ½c of No. 2 Nor., and 3½ under 1 Nor. 3 Nor. wheat can be delivered on option contracts, but only at 10c under 1 Nor., and in ordinary time the shipping value of it is around 6c under 1 Nor. The movement of wheat from country points has been moderate and shows decided signs of falling off altogether, and we expect very small receipts now until the heavy movement of the new crop begins. The weather over Western Canada during the past fortnight has been on the whole very favorable for the growing crops. Farmers who have still wheat or oats to ship should lose no time in getting same forwarded to Fort William or Port Arthur, and turned into cash as long as prices are good, but in looking forward to the future we would advise as much conservatism as possible in marketing the new crop, because the farmer who can hold his grain to be sold after the turn of the year is going to get the best prices and they are likely to be very high. Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Nor., 131c; 2 Nor., 128c; 3 Nor., 126½c; No. 4 wheat, 120c; No. 5, 108½c; No. 6, 97½c; Feed wheat, 84c, spot, enroute, or July delivery. Futures closed: July, 131½c; October, 109½c; December, 106c. All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. — Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

Grain inspections for the period July 1 to 14, inclusive, at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Canadian inspections at Duluth are as follows:

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Northern, 143 cars; No. 2 Northern, 247; No. 3 Northern, 176; No. 4, 96; No. 5, 36; No. 6, 5; Feed, 1; Rej. 1, 28; Rej. 2, 27; No grade, 30; Rej., 34; Cond., 2; Total, 825 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 864 cars; Calgary, 39; Duluth, 22.

Fall wheat.—Rejected 1, 1 car.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 77 cars; No. 2 C. W., 115; No. 3, 11; No. 2 Mixed, 2; Rej., 8; No grade, 13; Extra No. 1 Feed, 73; No. 1 Feed, 23; No. 2 Feed, 11; Cond., 2. Total, 337 cars; Winnipeg inspections 230 cars; Calgary, 107.

Barley.—No. 3, 15 cars; No. 4, 17; Rej., 3; Feed, 1. Total, 36 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 31 cars; Calgary, 4; Duluth, 1.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 15 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 3; Rejected, 3; No grade, 4; Cond., 1. Total, 26 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 25 cars; Calgary, 1.

COARSE GRAINS.

There is little activity in the coarse grain market just at present. Only two grades of oats were quoted on Saturday, July 17, No. 2 C. W., 53½c; No. 2 Feed, 47½. Barley and flax, not quoted.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market is quiet. During the past two weeks receipts at the Winnipeg yards were as follows: Cattle, 4881; hogs, 5295; sheep, 1013. Manitoba stuff that is coming in is not very good but western stuff is carrying more fat than usual. Prices are about as follows: Exporters, 5 cents, delivered in Winnipeg; export stuff from the West is selling at 4½ to 4¾, freight assumed. Butcher stuff, \$2.75 to \$4.00; hogs, \$7.50; sheep, \$5.50. Sheep are somewhat lower than two weeks ago. Quite a number have been received from Ontario.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Last year's potatoes are quoted at around 60 cents, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Butter is quoted at from 20 to 25 cents and eggs at 20 cents.

Officials of the B. C. Department of Agriculture.

Since printing our last issue we have received a belated letter giving revised information in regard to the officials of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. We print this list below for the general information that it contains. This is to be considered as appended to "Our Directory of Public Officials," page 772 of our last issue:—

Minister—Hon. R. G. Tatlow.
Deputy Minister—R. M. Palmer.
Live Stock Commissioner—R. W. Hodson.
Secretary-Treasurer B. C. Stock Breeders' Assn.—R. W. Hodson.
Secretary-Treasurer B. C. Dairy-men's Assn.—R. W. Hodson.
Superintendent Farmer's Institutes—R. W. Hodson.
Superintendent of Poultry Department—M. A. Jull.
Provincial Fruit Inspector—Thos. Cunningham.
Horticulturist—R. M. Winslow.
For information re dates of fall fairs, agricultural associations, address R. W. Hodson.

Harmer Implement Co. take on the J. I. Case Plow Agency.

We have pleasure in announcing that the J. I. Case Plow Company have seen the wisdom of placing their line in the hands of the Harmer Implement Company who will now represent them at this point.

The Harmer Company's enterprise in the handling of other departments of farm machinery has been strongly in evidence in the past and they will no doubt do justice to their recent acquisition.

Kramer Agency for Rotary Harrow.

The John Deere Plow Company have been appointed exclusive selling agents for Manitoba for this implement which was on exhibition at Winnipeg Fair. It is the outcome of a long series of severe tests applied to a rotary harrow specially fitted for a plow attachment. There is every reason for mutual congratulation in the appointment of this agency.

Weed inspector Henderson, of Alberta is doing some good work in enforcing the provisions of the Noxious Weed Act in that province. A number of real estate men in certain parts of Southern Alberta are being prosecuted for not keeping Russian thistles off vacant city lots held for speculation. Those who have considered the Noxious Weed Act of no force in Alberta will now have cause to change their minds.

Enterprise. Mr. James Ritchie, of Summerland, B.C., is one of the most enterprising men they have in that province. In order to reduce the cost of irrigation to a minimum he is now engaged in installing at the new district of Kaleden a pressure pipe system of irrigation which will be the finest thing of the kind on this continent. It will be a gravity system with reservoirs and pipes under ground, similar to a modern city water system. There will be abundance of water at all times, and Mr. Ritchie proposes to give Kaleden fruit growers free water for irrigation and domestic purposes till the fall of 1913.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance. Name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale—Eight furrow engine gang, G. Reed, Bratke, Regina. Good as new, only used a few days. Apply G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff.

Galloways for Sale. Five obtained prizes Winnipeg 1907 Exposition.—Apply Mgr. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff.

Choice Ped. Holstein Bull for Sale—five months old, from great producers. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

Veterinary Practice for Sale at Lumsden, Sask. Good reasons for selling. Write for particulars. Dr. McLaren, V.S.

For Sale—320 acres, 50 cultivated; can break 150 more. Foam Lake 11 miles. \$10 per acre cash. For particulars apply O. Chilton, Elmore, Sask.

For Sale—The imported Percheron Stallion Anchor, ten years old, sure stock getter. Pedigree and price on application to Geo. Phizackley, Lidford, Man.

For Sale—Ready end of June, pure bred Berkshire swine. Seven dollars each, pure bred Jersey bull calf, \$25.00. W. Brayshaw, Kellogg, Man.

Exchange—Good second-hand Steam Threshing and Plowing Outfit near Winnipeg for good land. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

For Sale or Rent—Half Section, 1½ miles from market. New Buildings. 160 ploughed, 124 this year's breaking, 110 more will break.—E. Conner, Fleming, Sask.

Old English Bobtailed Sheep Dogs for Sale—6 months old puppies partially trained, bred from prize-winners, and good workers, price low. Bowen, 514 Atkins Street, St. Johns, Winnipeg.

New Ideas Wanted—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

Would you marry if suited?—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

For Sale—Improved ¾ section, 7 miles from Lanigan, 2½ from Drake, Sask. one hundred acres broken, 35 fenced, shanty, stable, granary, good well, apply owner L. P. Smith, Killarney, Man.

For Sale at a Bargain—The aged thoroughbred stallion "Goddard" at a bargain or will exchange for cattle or heavy mare. "Goddard" has sired many high class carriage and road horses. Is lively and a sure foal getter. Particulars and copy of pedigree on application to F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.

Man wants a Situation—on farm or otherwise, seven years previously in Canada. Good all round man, gardener and poultry keeper, with knowledge of farm work. Commercial and engineering experience. Would purchase a farm by instalments or work on shares. Married, four in family, life abstainer. Full particulars H. H. Kitzett, Swallowbeck, Lincoln, England.

Engines for Sale—We have on hand ready for sale a number of our own make portable and traction engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine & Mach. Co., Ltd., 760 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

After that there will be a mere nominal charge for maintenance, which will be regulated by the growers themselves, as they will own the entire System and Franchise.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently obtained through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, 103 Bay St., Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained:

Antoine H. Imbert, electric rotary furnace; Lyman Melvin Jones, combined side delivery rake and hay tedder; Lyman Melvin Jones and R. H. Verity, lifting device for mower cutter bars; R. J. F. and A. E. Aldred, dough divider; John Taylor and E. W. Buckley, mechanical weft feeling mechanism for looms; John Taylor and E. W. Buckley, mechanical weft feeling mechanism for looms (No. 2); John Taylor and E. W. Buckley, mechanical warp stop motion for looms; Wm. Henderson, stoves; Thomas L. Mullally, portable sectional coverings; Milton E. Shantz, grate bars; J. C. Wagg, stone gathering machine; E. W. Lee, baker's peel.

Found—One bay horse. Weight about eleven hundred. Branded 3J. Owner has same upon paying charges. O. Onstad, Hitchcock, Sask.

Strayed—To the premises of Peter Bro. St. Charles, Man. on May 5th, 1909, one c. brindled cow, dehorned, lump on right hip, lan. rope around neck. Had calf about May 10th.

Sublime Scenery, sunshiny climate—Opportunity awaits the ambitious young man with small capital in the "Treasure Island," where Nature has done everything to make life a delight. Write for beautifully illustrated booklets and ask questions about anything that interests you. Address Vancouver Island Development League, room D 33, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Delaware Farms—Fine Climate. Best markets, all kinds of fruit vegetables, wheat corn, clover. 205 acres, good buildings, \$5500. 175 acres, good buildings, \$5000. Both good land, and well fruited. Gentleman's Home of 12 acres, one mile from the capital, new buildings cost \$2800. Covered with fruit. Great bargain, \$4000. Easy terms on all three places. Descriptive catalogue sent free tells you all about it. George W. Tebo, Dover Delaware, U.S.

Farmers Attention—Exceptional Bargains in Threshing Machines:—
4 Case portable engine.....\$500
1 Advance Traction 18-H.P.....\$800
2 Minneapolis Traction 18-H.P.....\$600
1 Flour City Gas Traction, used 15 days...\$1300
1 Case 20-H.P. Traction, 4 years old.....\$800
1 Garr-Scott Separator, used one season....\$800
See our farmers pet separators, all our engines fitted with Gould Balance Valves.
Write us about them.

The Geo. White & Sons Co. Ltd., Brandon.

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, Carnegie, Man. Breeders of Clydesdales. A good two year old stallion for sale now.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Short-horns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

THRESHING MACHINERY.

1 25-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.
1 22-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. traction engine.
1 36x60 Gaar-Scott & Co. separator, complete with feeder, weigher and blower.
1 18-H.P. Return Flue Watrous engine.
1 16-H.P. Direct Flue American Advance engine.
1 22-H.P. Return Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.

The above all re-built and re-painted, making them practically as good as new.

Gaar-Scott & Co., Winnipeg.

THRESHING MACHINERY.

Price
1 20 H.P. "Case" Compound Traction Rebuilt.....\$150
1 20 H.P. "Sawyer & Massey" Compound Traction Rebuilt.....120
1 15 H.P. "Case" Compound Portable rebuilt.....60
1 16 H.P. "Ross" Portable rebuilt 80
1 26 H.P. "American Advance" Traction rebuilt.....1500
1 20 H.P. "American Advance" Traction rebuilt.....1000
1 36-60 "Sawyer & Massey" Peerless separator rebuilt.....400
1 36-60 "Geo. White & Sons Co." "Challenge" separator rebuilt... 600
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

R.R......

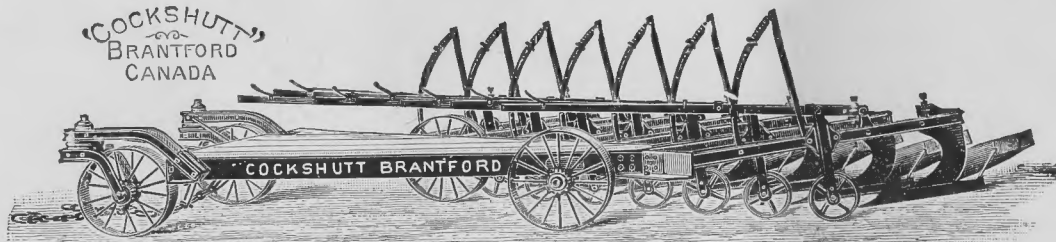
COCKSHUTT'S AT THE FAIR

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE WORK WHICH WAS ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED BY EVERY SIZE OF THE

COCKSHUTT INDEPENDENT STRAIGHT BEAM

Engine Gangs used in the Motor Contest of July 10-17 was a feature that escaped the notice of no witness of that great competitive effort. The Cockshutt furrows were of uniform depth and width and were laid over perfectly.

THE PERFECT
ENGINE GANG
FOR STUBBLE
BREAKING
or
BACK-SETTING



SIDE VIEW OF SEVEN FURROW ENGINE GANG

FAULTLESS
WORK
LIGHT IN
DRAFT
EASY TO
OPERATE

Our STRAIGHT BEAMS are now bored in two places so that the gauge wheels can be moved forward to make room for swivel rolling colters, for stubble plowing. Our new swivel rolling colter has been pronounced a complete success, and was thoroughly demonstrated as such at the motor trials.

Breaker bottoms furnished with fin cutters and extra shares. Stubble bottoms sold with either fin cutters or swivel rolling colters.

We manufacture the above style on wheels with five furrow frame for 3, 4, or 5 plows; six furrow frame for 4, 5, or 6 plows; eight furrow frame for 6, 7, or 8 plows; ten furrow frame for 8, 9, or 10 plows; twelve furrow frame for 10, 11, or 12 plows.

WE NOW ALSO MAKE A FIVE FURROW FRAME WITH THREE WHEELS. The beams are of lighter construction, and the stubble bottoms are equipped with swivel rolling colters. This plow has been specially brought out for use with small gasoline engines, and was a great feature at the motor trials.

THE COCKSHUTT NEW JEWEL GANG

FITTED WITH THE HEAVIEST SOFT CENTRE SHARES EVER USED BY ANY MANUFACTURER

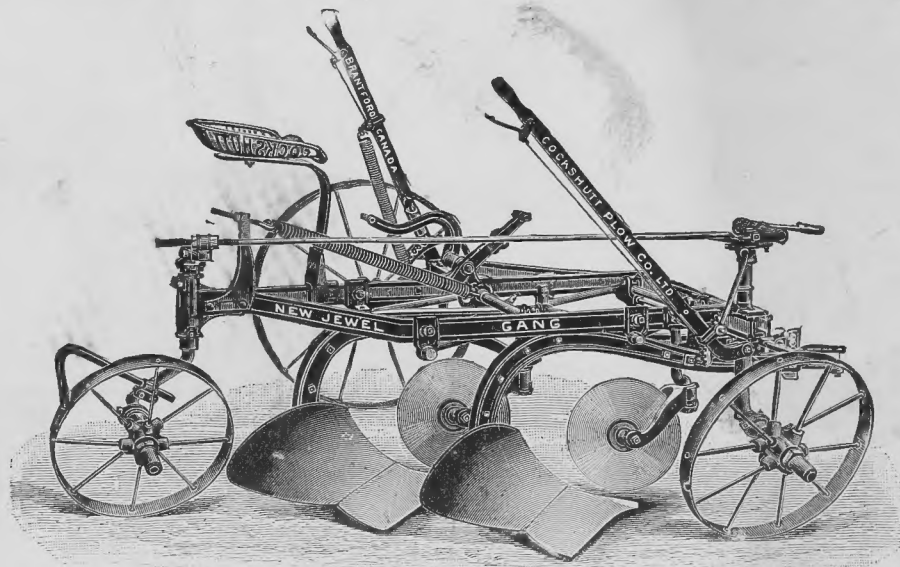
Has no equal in its class.

Built entirely of steel and malleable iron.

Standards are malleable, and bridged at the bend, making them stronger than when made of steel.

The mould boards are specially designed to clean and cover in sticky soil.

Under every test it has PROVED THE BEST IN THE MARKET.



The Jewel is fitted with HIGH LIFT ATTACHMENT, and is simple to operate.

Once the bottoms are levelled the levers are not used at all. With one foot the plow is operated, and both hands are always free to manage the horses.

These "Cockshutt" Specialties represent a history of triumphant success, and they are not equalled by any plows in any market at this day. Get in line with us. Let us send you (free) our complete Catalogue, and we guarantee to save you infinite worry and financial loss.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

EDMONTON